Bombay Gazette.

ADVERTISER.

VOL. 37. WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1826. No. 1874.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, this day, Wednesday, the 3d Instant, at their Room,

Some neat and modern Household Furniture, the Property of a Gentleman who has lately quitted the Presidency, viz.

Blackwood Sofas, with Nankeen Covers, Blackwood Screen with Green Silk, Blackwood Wardrobe, Do. Cot. Do. Sideboard, Dining Table in three pieces, Writing and Washing Tables, Chairs, Book Cases, &c, &c.

ALSO TO CLOSE DIFFERENT ACCOUNTS,

Three and Four Light Chandeliers, Couches, Wardrobe, China Chairs, Cotton and Woollen Shawls. Queen's Ware, Buggy Lamps, Currycombs, and Smoothing Irons, Sundry Articles of Plate and Plated Ware, White and Coloured Handkerchiefs, Jars of China Soy, Mourning and other Jewellery.

Bombay, 3d May 1826.

MESSRS.

Higgs and Briggs

BEG respectfully to notify, that Mr. JOHN ALEXANDER HIGGS, is admitted a Partner in their Concern from the 16th ultimo, and that the interest of Mr. GEORGE HIGGS ceased therein from the same date. And they take this opportunity to return their sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and its dependencies, and the Public in general, for the liberal support they have experienced.

Meadows Street, 23d April 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 4th Inst.
THREE ARAB
SADDLE HORSES,
AND A
BUGGY HORSE,
THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN
WHO HAS LEFT INDIA.

Meadows Street, 3d May 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 4th Instant,

FINE Hyson Tea in 10 Catty boxes, China Preserves, Silver Snuff Boxes, Pencil Cases and Rosewater Bottles, Damask Table Cloths. White Counterpanes, Ball Thread. Drawing Paper, Bamboo Chairs, Busts, Unframed Prints, Windsor Soap, and a variety of other Articles.

ALSO
A Single Poled Tent, Rowties, and Necessary Tents.

Meadows Street, 3d May 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 4th Instant,
A BENGAL BUILT
STANHOPE,
NEARLY NEW,
WITH EUROPE
HARNESS,
AND A CAPITAL
GREY ARAB
BUGGY HORSE,
THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN QUITTING THE PRESIDENCY.

Meadows Street, 3d May 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
A BENGAL BUILT
STANHOPE,
IMPORTED PER BERWICK,
RUNS ON COLLINS'S PATENT AXLE;
PRICE, RUPEES 1200.

Meadows Street, 3d May 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
A STRONG EUROPE BUILT
CHARIOT,
It is in excellent condition, runs easy, is roomy and light.
PRICE, Rs. 1000.

ALSO,
A REMARKABLY LIGHT PALANQUIN
SHIGRANPOE,
FOR ONE HORSE,
WITH A SET OF
HARNESS;
PRICE, Rs. 500.

Meadows Street, 3d May 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,

NEW Double barrelled Guns, with Flint Locks, each. . . Rs. 300
A Rifle, ... " 250
Pistols with Flint Locks, per pair. . . . . 175 and 200
Double barrelled Pistols, . . " 400
All made by Richards.

Meadows Street, 3d May 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission,
A HANDSOME
LONDON BUILT
CURRICLE
And Harness,
NEARLY NEW
With a Pair of Capital
Grey Arab Horses,
15 HANDS high, 5 years old, and well broken in. The Property of a Gentleman leaving the Presidency.
Price Rs. 3,000.

Meadows Street, 3d May 1826.

Bills on London.

MESSRS. RANKEN and SAUNDERS as Agents for Messrs. PALMER and Co. of Calcutta continue to draw Bills at six Months' Sight, for Sums not under £ 100, at 1 | 10½ per Rupee on Messrs. COCKERELL TRAIL and Co. of London.

Bombay, 3d May 1826.

SECOND
Calcutta Lottery
OF
1826.

TICKETS to be had at the office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS, Price Rs. 120.

Bombay, 3d May 1826.

TO BE SOLD
BY AUCTION,
ON THE PREMISES,
The 24th of May next,
If not previously disposed of by private contract,

THAT Pleasant retreat called Beach Cottage, (announced for private Sale, in a separate Advertisement dated the 5th of the present Month) together with several Articles of Furniture; Pictures, Globe Lamps, Glass Ware, &c. &c. the whole of which may be inspected from 9 o'Clock A. M. until 2 P. M. every day, between the present date, and the day of Sale, on Application to Mr. IGNACIO MENDONÇA, (at the Cottage) who is furnished with a Copy of the Advertisement above alluded to, and from whom farther *particulars* may be known

TERMS OF SALE BY AUCTION.

Ready Cash, and the Articles to be removed away immediately, or *they will be resold at the Risk of the 1st Purchaser.*

The Title Deeds, and possession of the Cottage and Estate will be delivered over to the Person to whom it was knocked down, *on receipt of the Amount bid; should the same not be paid on the Day of Sale, the Estate will be resold at the Risk of the 1st Purchaser.*

(c) Bandura Beach Cottage, 18th April 1826.

VASE LAMPS, LUSTRES, &c.

THERE will this day be opened for Sale at the Warehouse lately occupied by Messrs. BAXTER and CO. in Meadows Street, a choice and elegant assortment of Vase Lamps, Rich Cut Glass Lustres, Wall Shades, Single and Double Bracket and Standing Girandoles of different sizes, Chamber Lamps, &c. &c. lately imported.

Bombay, 3d May 1826.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

JOHN DE SOUZA late Stewart of the Ship SARAH, Captain NOTON, and his Wife lately a Maid Servant to Mrs. Young, both have been to England, beg to intimate that they wish to be engagaged as Servants with any Lady and Gentleman who are to proceed to England, or send their children Home: they have several Certificates from different Ladies and Gentlemen.

Apply to JOHN DE SOUZA in the Oart *Wittulwad dy*.

Bombay 3d May, 1826.

For Freight or Passage

TO

LONDON

THE FINE FAST SAILING SHIP

DARIUS,

OF 400 TONS,

Captain Thomas Bowen,

LATE OF THE SARAH.

IS Daily expected from England and will be despatched ea rly in June.

For particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART and Co.

Bombay, 3d May 1826.

For Freight & Passage

TO

ENGLAND,

THE SHIP

PYRAMUS,

OF 500 TONS,

Capt. John Brodie,

IS hourly expected to arrive here from London, accounts being received of her having touched at Aleppee on the 12th ultimo.

She will be despatched for London without delay.

Plans of her Cabins may be seen, and further particulars known on application at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 3d May 1826.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION haviag been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration with an Exemplification of the Will annexed of the Estate and Effects of WILLIAM PEILL deceased, late of Bombay, a British Merchant, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to ANTHONY STEEL, Master Mariner, at present residing in Bombay, the legal and Constituted Attorney of JAMES ROBINSON, of the old South Sea House, in the City of London, Merchant, the Administrator in England, with the Will annexed of the Goods, Chattels, Rights, and Credits of the said WILLIAM PEILL deceased, and also that the Letters of Administration of the said Estate and Effects of the said WILLIAM PEILL deceased, within the Jurisdiction of this Honorable Court heretofore granted to MARTIN WEST, Esquire, as the Ecclesiastical Registrar of this Honorable Court may be revoked and cancelled; all Persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 21st day of April 1826.

THOS. HOPKINS,

PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been mad e to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Probate of the last Will and Testament of PARUCK FRAMJEE KHURSHEDJEE, late of Bombay Parsee deceased, may be granted to MUNCHERJEE FRAMJEE, the Executor of the said deceased. All persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 29th day of April 1826.

E. C. MORGAN,

PROCTOR.

જાહેર • ખબર *

મરનાર • પારશી • ફરામજી • ખુરશેડજી • પારખ • શ્રી • મુમબઇનો • રેહવાશી • હતો • તેહનાં • છેલા • વીલનાં • વશીઅત • નામાંનો • અખતીઆર • લેવાશાટેં • પારશી • મંનચેરજી • ફરામજી • ફરમનારનો • વકીલ • ફ • ચણી • ફ • શ્રી • મુમબઇની • શ્રપરીમ • કોરટ • આવ • જુદીકેટરમો • અરજ • કી • ધીછે • જે • મહને • મલે • ફ • વાશતે • શરવે • લોકો • હેનાં • બાબશાતા • હોઈ • તેનાંવોને • જાહેર • થાઈ *

તા૦ ૨૯ મી • આપરલ • ૧૮૨૬

ઇ • રી • મારગંન •

કોરટનો • વકીલ •

For Sale

AT THE

Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Bills of Lading, &c. &c.

Bombay, 3d May 1826.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 37. WEDNESDAY, 3D MAY, 1826. No. 1874.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 22D APRIL 1826.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 128 of 1826.—The Hon'ble the Governor Council is pleased to sanction, as a temporary arrangement, the appointment of an assistant to the Paymaster to the Surat Division of the Army for the purpose of conducting the duties connected with the payment of the Troops in Cutch on the reduction of the Force to its original strength.

The arrangement established by General Order of the 5th June 1817, for the payment of the Troops at that station, will be reverted to.

2d. Lieutenant C. C. Rebenack, of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to this duty as an acting assistant, on the responsibility of the Paymaster of the Surat Division.

Bombay Castle, 23d April 1826.

No. 129 of 1826.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has much satisfaction in announcing that Official intelligence has been received of the honorable and successful termination of Hostilities with the Government of Ava, and of the conclusion of a treaty of Peace bearing date the 24th February executed at Yendaboo within four days' March of the capital.

A Royal Salute and three Vollies of Musquetry to be fired at all the Military Stations under this Presidency, in consequence of the receipt of this gratifying intelligence.

Bombay Castle, 24th April 1826.

No. 130 of 1826.—The undermentioned orders are confirmed.

An order by the officer Commanding at Sattarah, dated the 2d March 1826, appointing Lieutt. J. M. Short, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Major of Brigade at that Station until further orders.

An order by the Officer Commanding the Nothern Districts of Guzerat, dated Kaira 1st April 1826, appointing Lieutenant J. H. Chambers, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to a Detachment of that Regiment, and to one of the Guzerat Provincial Battalion doing duty at that Station, amounting together to upwards of five hundred rank and file.

An order by the same officer, dated at the same place 4th April 1826, appointing Lieutenant G. Yeadell, of the Artillery, to act, as Interpreter in the Hindoostanee language to His Majesty's 4th Dragoons until further orders.

An order by the officer Commanding the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, dated Booj, 16th March 1826, appointing Ensign J. Holland 2d or Mahratta Interpreter to that Regiment.

An order by the officer in Command of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry, dated Baroda, 20th February 1826, directing Ensign G. Pope, to Act as Adjutant to a Detachment of that Regiment of upwards of 300 rank and file proceeding to Malwan.

An order by the officer Commanding a Detachment of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry at Malwan, dated 1st March, 1826, appointing Lieutenant J. Hale, to act as Adjutant to the Detachment, being upwards of 600 rank and file.

An order by the officer Commanding at Deesa, dated camp near Deesa, 23d March 1826, appointing Lieutenant F. C. Darke, to act as Adjutant to the left wing of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, until further orders.

An order by the officer Commanding at Rajcote, dated 3d April, directing Lieutenant W. Maunsel, of the 5th Regiment, to act as staff officer to a Field Detachment of the strength stated in the Margin, and to have charge of the Treasure Chest, & also directing Lieutenant G. F. Parry to act as Adjutant to the detachment of the 5th Regiment during the period Lieutenant Maunsel may be employed in the other duty.

Left wing 2d Regiment of Cavalry, detail of Artillery, 19th Regiment N. I. 300 Rank and file of 5th Regiment Native Infantry.

An order of the Guicawar Subsidiary Force dated Baroda 10th April, directing all Reports and Returns connected with the Brigade at Baroda to be made to Captain W. K. Lester, of the Artillery, during his own absence on a Tour of Inspection, and Lieutenant George Macan, of the 15th Regt. Native Infantry, to act as Staff Officer during the absence of the Assistant Adjutant on duty.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant J. G. Thomson, of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, to be 2d or Mahratta Interpreter to that Regiment from the 1st instant.

Bombay Castle, 24th April 1826.

No. 131 of 1826—The following promotions are made in consequence of the death of Major Charles Gray, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, on the 12th instant.

4th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Samuel Hughes to be Major, Lieutenant C. Crawley to be Captain and Ensign H. A. Laurence to be Lieutenant in succession to Gray deceased.—Date of Promotion 13th April 1826.

The following Appointments are sanctioned.

Lieutenant R. J. Crozier, of the 1st Bombay European Regiment, to be Major of Brigade to the Forces vice Hughes promoted.—Date of appointment 13th April 1826.

Lieutenant G. J. Jameson, Adjutant 4th Regt. Native Infantry, to be Fort Adjutant at Ahmednuggur, vice Crawley promoted.—13th do. do.

Ensign A. F. Wade, of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Interpreter in the Hindoostance language and Quarter Master to the 1st Extra Battalion, vice Powel deceased.—Ditto Ditto 16th do. do.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

EXCHANGE.

On London. 6 mon's. 1 | 10*d*. to 1 | 11*d*.
Calcutta..90 Days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras..30 ...do. 97 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 3D MAY 1826.

On Saturday evening, the Exmouth Captain Owen arrived, with His Excellency the Commander in Chief Sir Thomas Bradford and suit. As she left Portsmouth on the 15th of November, the papers brought out by her, contain but little information that has not already been published in India,

PASSENGERS PER EXMOUTH.

Lady Bradford
Miss Ainslie
Mrs. Baber, landed at Goa.—
" Slater
" Seely.
Miss Daly
" Walsh—
Lieut. General the Hon'ble Sir Thomas Bradford K. C. B.
Col. Rainey
Dr. Strachan.—
Capt. J. B. Seely 7th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. J. Macaffrey 4th Lt. Dragoons
" Jas. Rae H. Ms. 20 Regt.
Mr. Slater Died at Sea 2d April.
" Frazer Left at the Cape
" Janes, Cadet
" Frederick Do.
" Hutt Do.
" Harris, Do.
" Fuljames Do.
" Caturight Do.
" Vaillart Do.
" Deavess. Do.
" Fulterton, Asst. Surgeon.
Mr. Malot } Writers
" Ramsay }
15 Soldiers Hs. M. 4th Lt. Dragoons
2 Women
1 Woman Charterparty Passenger.

FROM THE CAPE.

Mr. Reid of the Bombay Civil Service
Mrs. Reid."—

The H. C. Ship Edinburgh Capt. Bax, arrived on Monday, from England 12th of January.

PASSENGERS.

Major Thompson, Capt. R. W. Fleming, Capt. S. R. Hume, (died 26 March) Lieut. Gordon, Lieut. A. Brien, Mr. P. J. Douglas, Mr. James Patch, Mr. C. A. Hawkins, and 178 Troops.

The new Ship Abercrombie was spoken at sea, in S. L. 33°, 48, Long. 12°, 50

West, all well. The following is a list of her Passengers.

Mrs. Eliza McLeod, Miss Margaret Elliott, Miss Charlotte Ironside, Miss Fanny Ironside, Miss Jane Ironside, Mr. James Innes, Mr. Richard Hughes, Mr. P. J. Cunningham, Mr. James Young, Mr. Charles Parbury, Mr. B Rowband, Mrs. Ma. Gordon, Mrs. Hume, Capt. Bishop, Cornet Henderson, Cornet Harvey, Cornet Gumbleton, Ensign Esse, Ensign Lloyd, Ensign House, and 180 Troops. Servants, Maria Marion, Frances flower, Elizabeth Hefferman.

By the Edinburgh, we have received papers to the 9th of January, but they contain few articles of importance, as the state of Europe seems to have suffer'd little or no change, since our last accounts, to excite public interest.

As regards England, the most important information is that, of a serious reduction in the revenue, which during the quarter ending in January, fell short of the receipts collected during the same months, in the preceding year 1,189.966 £. This deficiency is partly attributed to mercantile embarrassment, and a default on the part of Austria, from whence, the treasury received a considerable sum in 1824, being part of a debt payable by annual instalments. Why the stipulated sum for 1825 had not been remitted, we are uninformed.

The money market had been dreadfully convulsed, and during the general panic, the Governor of the Bank, carried an order of Council in his pocket, authorizing, in case of emergency, a suspension of cash payments, at a moments notice.

Alexander's death had been announced in England, previous to the departure of the Edinburgh. Such an event could not fail to elicit speculative opinions, with royal ancedotes, and a display of state arrangements, previously known only to Cabinet ministers and Court favourites. Among others, the following statement has been published, which may account for the report we received overland, of the Emperor Constantine having been deposed. A similar report had been circulated at Frankfort, but it was generally beleivd to be a stock-jobbing fabrication.

"The French Papers at length afford a probable solution of the enigma of the two Russian Emperors. According to the substance of a statement in the *Etoile*, at the period of the marriage of CONSTANTINE with the daughter of a private Polish Gentleman, the Empress-Mother obtained from the Emperor a decision, according to which, on forming this alliance, CONSTANTINE was to renounce his right to the throne in favour of the Grand Duke NICHOLAS. The act was prepared, assented to, and signed by CONSTANTINE; and three copies of it were secretly deposited with the Senate, the Synod, and the Supreme Council of the Empire. This secret document was not to be opened before the death of the Emperor ALEXANDER; and immediately on the news of that event being received, the packets were officially examined; but from respect for the hereditary rights of his elder brother, NICHOLAS declared on the spot, that he renounced the benefit of the act in question, & that he would take the oath of fidelity to the Emperor CONSTANTINE I. The Senate, dignitaries of the empire, and the soldiers, followed his example; but CONSTANTINE, faithful to the arrangements to which he had subscribed, made no preparations for quitting Warsaw, where he held himself ready to acknowledge the Emperor NICHOLAS I. This singular state of things continued till the arrival of numerous couriers at Warsaw, bringing with them the adhesion of the Imperial Family, and of the great bodies of the State. Thus terminated the struggle of delicacy; and the new Emperor is doubtless by this time at St. Petersburgh. It must be confessed, if this account be true, that the delicacy of the two brothers is a singular occurrence, even if founded, as it very probably is, on the comparative state of party feelings in favour of each. It is supposed that the spirit of the renunciation will still be maintained, to the exclusion of the children of CONSTANTINE by his left-handed wife, who however may surely sit on a throne which formed a seat for the trull of a Swedish serjeant! Should this prove the case, NICHOLAS will remain Heir-Apparent, and, being seventeen years younger than his brother, may still ascend the throne. Europe will look with much curiosity for indications of the political tendencies of CONSTANTINE"

We have extracted the latest account of spain from the Examiner of Jan. 9.

The spirit of revolt in Spain is every where ripe, and requires only some immediate cause to bring it in to action. The populace are starving, and at Madrid the price of bread had risen so much as to cause a general commotion; the troops were called out, and were about to fire on the people, when the King interfered, and promised to see the wrongs of the latter redressed. In consequence of this assurance, the crowds dispersed; but it was apprehended that they would renew their clamours, as Ferdinand had neglected to fulfil his word. The roads were swarming with banditti; in the early part of this month, they attacked the Cadiz diligences and killed the greater part of the escort.—*French Paper.*—These accounts are confirmed by Englishmen who have recently arrived from Spain, who are of opinion that the atrocious system of "Thing Ferdinand" will soon be overthrown.

The following extracts are from the Morning Chronicle.

It seems pretty well ascertained that General CRUZ has received an appointment from the Madrid Government to command a body of forces in America, and that he is about to embark at Bordeaux for Havannah. It is therefore presumable that he is about to place himself at the head of the troops which recently left Ferrol; and it is equally so that some portion of Mexico is his place of destination. What number of men he will be able to collect, to carry into effect the forlorn hope entrusted to his care, it would not be easy to guess; but certainly it can never be equal to half the amount the French Papers have stated. At all events, if General CRUZ penetrates into Anahnac, the Mexicans will meet with an old acquaintance, one they have good reason to remember. He held a command in the province of Guadalajara as early as 1811, and in cruelty was not even surpassed by Calleja. His proclamation, dated February 23, in the above year, and so pointedly referred to in the discussions in the Cadiz Cortes on the subject of British mediation, is a masterpiece, and must be fresh in the memory of those acquainted with Mexican affairs. The 2d article of this noted edict, "imposes the punishment of death on all persons, of whatsoever class or condition they may be, who, within 24 hours, do not deliver up all arms, even including axes and knives." MURAT in Madrid did not go so far, for he left the people knives to eat their victuals with. Article 10 orders that a tenth of all the inhabitants shall be shot, of every town supplying the insurgents with provisions, or holding any intercourse with them, even though it be between father and son." For such an act did the same General CRUZ, who is now most probably crossing the Atlantic to resume his command, which he held for upwards of ten years, order one tenth of a town to be sacrificed, and he kept his word in that of Iraguato, which he burnt to the ground.

SMYRNA, OCTOBER 5.—(*From the Oriental Spectator.*)—Yesterday the fete of the Emperor of Austria was celebrated with great pomp. The city continues to enjoy perfect tranquillity. The last fire broke out in the night of the 19th ult. at eleven o'clock, in the kitchen of a house inhabited by Moreote Turks, and the narrow streets of the upper city, where the house was situated, favoured the progress of the flames, the wind being high at the time. The sailors of the French squadron hastened to the spot, with laudable zeal, but the violence of the wind, the remoteness of the spot to the locality itself, necessarily delayed the application of means to check the conflagration, which rapidly spread in all directions. Above two thousand Turkish, Greek. and Jewish houses were destroyed, and ten thousand persons were rendered houseless. The Pacha provided for them by disposing of them in various villages, and especially in the forsaken Greek houses. Perfect order prevailed during the fire, which lasted fourteen hours.

CONSTANTINOPLE, OCT. 10.—OTTENFELS, the Austrian Internuncio, and Gen. GUILLEMINOT, the French Ambassador, have lately had frequent conferences with the Reis Effendi. The policy of France appears to be decidedly against the Greeks, and the conduct of the French agents all over the Levant undoubtedly confirms this opinion. Meantime the two Ambassadors have, by their efforts, obtained a new order from the Porte, by which every thing in the principalites of Moldavia

and Wallachia is to be restored to the former *statu quo*, the Berchli Agas to cease their functions, and the last Turkish troops to be withdrawn. The order to this effect was made on the 4th, and it is believed that a Russian Ambassador will soon arrive here in due form. —*Allgemeine Zeiting, Nov.* 6.

We are happy to state, that the Windsor Castle arrived safe at Alleppee, without having suffer'd in the slightest degree, from the rough weather she encountered off the coast.

The Britania after a passage of 63 days (30 of which she was becalmed off the Seychelle islands) arrived at the Cape. The Sibbald had also been there, and sail'd on the 23d of January. The passengers on both were all well.

The weather-wise, prognosticate an early monsoon, from the squalls and rain which have been experienced to the southward.

In the vicinity of Mhow, the Cholera is said to have raged with uncommon virulance. The native population has been considerably reduced by its ravages, and such is the general terror, that many villages have been deserted, where the disorder had made its appearance.

Extract from a letter dated at Calicut the 13th April "We have had heavy rain, nearly without intermission, during the last 14 days; accompanied with violent gusts of wind from the southward. The sea rolling mountains high. Such an anomaly in the seasons, is considered indicative of an early and *pluvious* Monsoon. Fine weather for certain *palmipedous* bipeds, found in great numbers, on an island near the western coast of India."

By a letter just received from Calcutta, it appears, that the silver paid by the Burmese, principally consists of old bangles and other ornaments, which contain 35 percent alloy, are extremely thin and filled with earth, or other worthless materials to make up weight Sir. A. Campbell was to sail immediately for Rangoon.

H. M. Ships Warspite Capt. Carroll C. B. and Volage Captain the Hon. R. S. Dundas, were expected to sail from Portsmouth about the middle of December, for the East Indies.

Bombay.

Arrivals.—Lieutenant H. Cracklow, 22d Regt. N. I.
Lieutenant G. McIntosh, 22d Regt. N. I.
Lieutenant W. Coghlan, Artillery.
Cadet Cartwright,
" Hutt,
" Lewis,
" Jones,
" Fulljames,
" Vaillants,
Asst. Surgn. Follerton,
Cadet J. E. Frederick,
Lieut. T. H. Humffreys, Madras Artillery,
Asst. Surgn. B. Williams, Madras Establisht.
Lieut. Kennedy, Queen's Royal,
Capt. Blandwike, 1st Rt. Lt. Cy.
Capt. Flemming 9th Rt. N.I.
Lieut. Boyd, 2d Grendrs.
Capt. J. B. Seely, 7th Rt. N. I.

Departures.—Major Gen. Sir Lionel Smith, K. C. B. P. D. of the Army.
Cornet J. E. Alexander, H. M. 13th Lt. Dragoons.
Lieutenant G. McIntosh, 22d Regt. N. I.
Ensign James, 20th Rt. N. I.
Lieut. W. F. Beatson, 54th Bengal N. I.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

Bombay.

Arrivals.—April 29th, Ship Exmouth, (Free Trader) Samuel Owen, Commander from Portsmouth and Cape of Good Hope. Porthsmouth 15th Nov. 1825, Cape 12th February 1826.

May 1st, The H. C. Ship City of Edinburgh, Capt. Henry Bax, from England, 12th January 1826, touched no where.

Do. Schooner Fly, G. F. Andrew, Commander, from Madras 16th March, Calcutta 7th April, Tellicherry 9th Do.

Passengers per Exmouth.---Lady Bradford, Miss Rainie, Mrs. Baber, landed at Goa, Mrs. Slater, Mrs. Seely, Miss Daly, Miss Walsh, Gen. Sir Thos. Bradford, K. C. B. Col. Rainey, Dr. Strachan, Capt. Seely, Bombay Army, Lieut. McCaffrey, 4th Lt. Drags. Lieut. Rae, 20th Regt. Mr. Slater, died at Sea 2d April, Mr. Frazer, left at Cape.
Mr. Hamilton, } Writers.
Mr. Malet, }
Cadets:---Mr. Inner, Mr. Frederick, Mr. Hatt, Mr. Harris, Mr. Fulljames, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Vaillant, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Fullerton, Assist. Surg. Mr. Ramsey, 15 Soldiers H. M. 4th Lt. Drags. 2 Women, 1 Woman charter party passenger.

From the Cape.---Mr. Reid, Civil Service, Mrs. Reid.

Passengers per City of Edinburgh.---Major Thompson, Capt. R. W. Flemming, Capt. S. R. Hume, died 26th March, Lieut. Gordon, Lieut. O'Brien, Mr P. J. Douglas, Mr. James Patch, Mr. C. A. Hawkins, 178 Troops.

Departures.—April 25th, Brig John Palmer, A. Bane, Commander, to Columbo.

26th, The Hon'ble Company's Brig Palinurus, Lieutenant Wm. Rose, Cammander, to Persian Gulph.

29th, The Imaum of Muscat's Brig of War Psyche, Moorshale bin Syedally, Nacqudah, to Bourbon.

May 1st, Ship Bombay, Samuel Parker, Commander, to China.

Do. Portuguese Ship Conde do Rio Pardo, Joze Francisco de Oliveira, Commander, to Singapoor and Macao.

Do. Ship Lowjee Family, Wm. Lewis, Commander, to Singapoor and China.

Do. Portuguese Ship Angelica, Antonio F. de Silva, Commander, to Damaun and Macao.

Passengers by Lowjee Family.---J. A. Stevenson, Esq. Lieut. W. T. Beatson, C. S. Heynes, Esq. Surgn.

Ships Loading.

English.—Ann for China.
Lord Castlereagh for Ditto.
Samdany for Ditto.
Alfred for Ditto.
Malabar for Ditto.
Sophia for Persian Gulph.
Dadloy for Penang &c.
Hamudy for Ditto.
Portuguese.---Santo Antonio for Macao.
Arab---Wootmany for Calcutta.

Calcutta.

Arrivals.---April 4th. H. C. Steam Vessel Enterprise, J. H. Johnston, from Rangoon 29th March.

Do. American Ship Rubicon, Samuel Stickney, from Buenos Ayres 21st November and Madras 29th March.

5th. Ship Catherine Stewart Forbes, J. Chapman, from London 29th July and New South Wales 23d February.

6th. H. C. Cruizer Ternate, Guy, from Bombay 20th February.

8th. Brig Active, Robert Jameson, from Port Jackson 10th and Point Dalrymple 31st January.

9th. H. M. Ship Alligator, Captain Chads, from Rangoon 20th March.

Do. Ship Eleanor, C. Tabor, from Penang 19th March.

Passengers per H. C. Steam Vessel Enterprise :---Major General Sir Archibald Campbell. K. C. B.; Lieutenant Colonel Sale; Major S. Taylor; Paymaster W. Blair; Captain and Adjutant W. W. Warburton; Second Commissioner J. C. Robertson, Esq.; R. D. Mangles, Esq. Secretary to Ditto; Mr. J. Mackenzine, Merchant; Mr. J. Price (American,) M. D. and Mr. H. Gauger, Merchant, late prisoners of War; Acting Quarter Master Price: Quarter Master Serjeant J. Rodgers; Pay Serjeant J. Bryant, and three Privates; Mr. J. Rebello Writer; one hundred and twenty-four Native Followers of H. M. 67th Regiment, and eleven Officers' Servants.

Per Active:—Messrs. T. Thomson and Edward J. Lair.

Per Alligator :---Colonel F. S. Tidy with the Treaty of Peace, and Twenty-five Lacs of Rupees.

Per Eleanor : Lieutenant Hay, 39th B. N. I, in Charge of 110 Magazine Men, 3 Artillerymen, and 1 Follower; Mr. G. Abraham, Free Merchant.

Departures.---April 2d. Ship Hydery, E. D. O. Eales, for Rangoon.

Do. Brig Jamesina. P. Tonks, for Singapore and China.

8. Brig Kent, James Craw, for Rangoon.

13. Portuguese Ship Concordia, F. A. S. de Madeira, for Lisbon.

Do. Providentia, L. S. Encarnaçao, for Penang Singapore, and China.

Passengers per Brig Jamesina. Tonks :---Capt. T. Howard; I. Templeton, and J. Solano, Esqs.

Per Portuguese Ship Concordia, F. A. S. de Madeira, for Lisbon. :---Mrs. Amelia Monteiro and three Children.

Madras.

Arrivals.---April 8th. Brig Dottereil, Captain J. Hunter, from Calcutta 16th March.

9th, Ship Elizabeth, Captain James Stephen, from Mauritius and Port Louis 13th February.

12th, Ship Neptune, Captain Cumberlege, from Calcutta and the Northern Ports.

Departures.---April 5th. Dutch Brig Sophia, Captain George King, for Coringa and Padang.

8th, French Ship Jeune Laure, Captain Langlois, for Coringa.

Do. Transport Ship Glenelg, Captain C. S. Gover, for Rangoon.

Do. Dutch Ship Louisa, Captain P. Lunell, for Batavia.

Marriages, Births and Deaths.

Bombay.

Marriage.—On the 18th April, at the Scotch Church by the Revd. Mr. Cloe, Capt. William Webster, of the Ship Francis Warden to Mrs. Faith Cameron.

Births.---At Colabah, on the 26th ultimo, the Lady of the Rev. Joseph Laurie, of a Son.

On the 18th ult. at Ahmednuggur the Lady of J. Dunlop, Esq. of a Daughter.

Deaths.—On the 26th March, on board the Hon'ble C.'s Ship Edinburgh, off Madagascar, in the 25th year of his age, Capt. Luke Roddam Hume, of the 14th Regt. Bombay Native Infantry, fifth and yougest Son of the Revd. Robert Hume.

At Mangalore, on the 13th April, on his passage to England, on board the Lady East, Cap-

tain Robert Gibbings, Assist. Quarter Master General at Jaulnah aged 32.

At Rutnagurry, on the 21st Inst. Henry, the infant son of Docter D. Shaw, aged 4 months.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.---At Futtehgur, on the 20th March, by the Reverend Mr. William Fraser, Mr. Anthony D'Mello, of Bombay, to Miss Sophia Hill.

At Calcutta on the 21st March, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Young, Mr. Samuel Pearce Brunsdon, to Lucy, eldest Daughter of the late Felix Carey, Esq. and Grand Daughter of the Reverend William Carey, D. D.

At Calcutta, on the 28th March, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. W. Eales, Mr. John Gray, to Mrs. Maria Fonceca.

At Chittagong, on the 29th March, by the Rev. W. Parish, A. B., Lieut. S. Stapleton, 52d Regt. N. I. to Miss B. Kingston fifth Daughter of J. Kingston, Esq. of Cork.

At Calcutta, on the 4th April, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Eales, Mr. R. Perkins, Dancing and Music Master, to Miss Sophid Cannon.

BIRTHS---At Calcutta, on the 2d April, Mrs. Fielders of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 4th April, Mrs. W. Warden, of a Daughter.

DEATH.---At Calcutta, on the 2d April, Anne H. R. Wood, the eldest Daughter of Mr. James Wood, aged 4 years and 6 months.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.---On the 24th February last, in Vepery, Mrs. E. Gordon, of a still-born Child.

At Trichinopoly, on the 12th march, the Lady of Lieutenat C. Turner, of the 35th Regiment N. I. of a Daughter.

At Nagpore, on the 21st March, the Wife of Mr. Conductor G. Thorner, of a Son.

At the Hyderabad Residency, on the 4th April, Mrs. A. Fruval, of a Son.

At the same time and place, Mrs. G. Ogilvie of a Daughter.

DEATH.---At Cuddalore, on the 1st March, Catherine, Wife of Montague Dundas Cockburn, Esq. Civil Service.

On the 10th April, Mrs. Buttery, Wife of Mr. Conductor Buttery.

CALCUTTA.

FORT WILLIAM,
11TH APRIL, 1826.

Proclamation by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

Whereas a definitive Treaty of Peace and Amity, between the Honorable East India Company and the King of Ava, was concluded on the 24th February, 1826, and whereas the said Treaty has been duly Ratified by the Governor General in Council, and by the Burman Government, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council hereby publicly notify the same.

Treaty of Peace between the Honorable East India Company on the one part, and His Majesty the King of Ava on the other, settled by Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. and K. C. T. S., Commanding the Expedition, and Senior Commissioner in Pegu and Ava, Thomas Campbell Robertson, Esquire, Civil Commissioner in Pegu and Ava, and Henry Ducie Chads, Esquire, Captain Commanding His Britannic Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Naval Force, on the Irrawuddy River, on the part of the Honorable Company, and by Mengyee-Maha-men-hlah-kyan-ten Woongyee, Lord of Lay-Kaing, and Mengyee Mahah-men-hlah-thu-hah-thoo-Atwen-wun, Lord of the Revenue, on the part of the King of Ava, who have each communicated to the other their full powers agreed to, and executed at Yandaboo, in the Kingdom of Ava, on this Twenty-fourth Day of February, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, Corresponding with the Fourth Day of the Decrease of the Moon Taboung, in the Year One Thousand One Hundred and Eighty-seven, Gaudma Aera.

ARTICLE FIRST.

There shall be perpetual Peace and Friendship between the Honourable Company on the one part, and His Majesty the King of Ava, on the other.

ARTICLE SECOND.

His Majesty the King of Ava renounces all claims, and will abstain from all future interference with the Principality of Assam, and its Dependancies, and also with the contiguous Petty States of Cachar and Jynteea. With regard to Munnipore, it is stipulated, that should Ghumbeer Singh desire to return to that Country, he shall be recoguised by the King of Ava as Rajah thereof.

ARTICLE THIRD.

To prevent all future disputes respecting the Boundary Line between the two Great Nations—the British Government will retain the Conquered Provinces of Arracan, including the Four Divisions of Arracan, Ramree, Cheduba and Sandoway, and His Majesty the King of Ava cedes all right thereto. The Unnoupectowmien or Arracan Mountains, (known in Arracan by the name of Yeomatoung or Pokhingloung range,) will henceforth from the boundary between the two great Nations on that side. Any doubts regarding the said line of demarcation will be settled by Commissioners appointed by the respective Governments for that purpose, such Commissioners from both Powers to be suitable and corresponding in Rank.

ARTICLE FOURTH.

His Majesty the King of Ava cedes to the British Government, the Conquered Provinces of Yeh, Tavoy, and Mergui, and Tenasserin, with the Islands and Dependancies thereunto appertaining, taking the Saluœn River as the Line of demarcation on that Frontier; any doubts regarding their Boundaries, will be settled as specified in the concluding part of Article Third.

ARTICLE FIFTH.

In proof of the sincere disposition of the Burman Government to maintain the relations of Peace and Amity between the Nations, and as part Indemnification to the British Government for the expenses of the War, His Majesty the King of Ava agrees to pay the sum of One Crore of Rupees.

ARTICLE SIXTH.

No Person whatever, whether Native or Foreigner, is hereafter to be molested by either Party, on account of the part which he may have taken, or have been compelled to take, in the present War.

ARTICLE SEVENTH.

In order to cultivate or improve the relations of Amity and Peace hereby established between the two Governments, it is agreed, that accredited Ministers retaining an Escort, or safeguard of Fifty-men from each, shall reside at the Durbar of the other, who shall be permitted to purchase, or to build a suitable place of residence, of permanent materials, and a Commercial Treaty upon principal advantage will be entered into, by the two high contracting powers.

ARTICLE EIGHTH.

All public and private debts contracted by either Government, or by the subjects of either Government, with the others previous to the War, to be recognized and liquidated, upon the same principles of honor and good faith, as if hostilities had not taken place between the two Nations, and no advantage shall be taken by either Party of the period that may have elapsed since the debts were incurred, or in consequence of the War; and accordiug to the universal law of Nations, it is further stipulated, that the property of all British Subject, who may die in the Dominions of His Majesty the King of Ava, shall, in the absence of legal heirs, be placed in the hands of the British Resident, or Consul in the said Dominions, who will dispose of the same according to the tenor of the British Law. In like manner, the Property of Burmese Subject, dying under the same circumstances, in any part of the British Dominions, shall be made over to the Minister, or other Authority delegated by His Burmese Majesty to the Supreme Government of India.

ARTICLE NINTH.

The King of Ava will abolish all exactions upon British Ships or Vessels in Burman Ports, that are not required from Burmah Ships or Vessels in British Ports, nor shall Ships or Vessels. the property of British Subjects, whether European or Indian, entering the Rangoon River, or other Burman Ports, be required to Land their Guns, or Unship their Rudders, or to do any other act not required of Burmese Ships or Vessels in British Ports.

ARTICLE TENTH.

The good and faithful Ally of the British Government, His Majesty the King of Siam, having taken a part in the present War, will, to the fullest extent, as far as regards His Majesty and his subjects, be included in the above Treaty.

ARTICLE ELEVENTH.

This Treaty to be Ratified by the Burmese Authorities competent in the like cases, and the Ratification to be accompanied by all British, whether European or Native, American and other Prisoners, who will be delivered over to the British Commissioners; the British Commissioners, on their part, engaging that the said Treaty shall be Ratified by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, and the Ratification shall be delivered to His Majesty the King of Ava in four months or sooner, if possible, and all the Burmese Prisoners shall, in like manner, be delivered over to their own Government as soon as they arrive from Bengal.

(Signed) LARGEEN MEONGA WOONGEE. L. S.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL, *Major General and Senior Commissioner.*

Seal of the Lotoo.

(Signed) SHWAGUIN WOON ATAWOON. L. S.

(Signed) T. C. ROBERTSON, *Civil Commissioner.*

L. S. (Signed) H. D. CHADS, *Capt. Royal Navy.*

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The British Commissioners being most anxiously desirous to manifest the sincerity of their wish for Peace, and to make the immediate execution of the Fifth Article of this Treaty as little irksome or inconvenient as possible to His Majesty the King of Ava, consent to the following arrangements with respect to the Division of the Sum Total, as specified in the Article before referred to, into Instalments, viz. upon the payment of Twenty-five Lacs of Rupees, or one-fourth of the Sum Total, (the other Articles of the Treaty being executed,) the Army will retire to Rangoon---Upon the further payment of a similar sum, at that place, within one hundred days from this date, with the proviso as above, the Army will evacuate the Dominions of His Majesty the King of Ava with the least posible delay, leaving the remaining moiety of the Sum Total to be paid by equal Annual Instalments in Two Years, from this Twenty-fourth day of February 1826, A. D. through the Consul or Resident in Ava or Pegue, on the part of the Honorable the East India Campany.

(Signed) LARGEEN MIONGA WOONGEE. L. S.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL, *Major General & Senior Commissioner.*

Seal of the Lotoo.

(Signed) SHWAGUIN WOON ATAWOON. L. S.

(Signed) T. C. ROBERTSON, *Civil Commissioner.*
L. S. H. D. CHADS, *Captain Royal Navy.*

By Command of the Right Honorable the Govern or General in Council.

GEORGE SWINTON,
Sec. to the Govt.

OFFICIAL.

POLITICAL DEPA RTMENT,
11TH APRIL, 1826.

His Majesty's Ship *Alligator*, having arrived with Lieutenant Colonel Tidy, bearing Despatches from Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, and the Commissioners in Ava and Pegu, the following Copies are published for general information:

To GEORGE SWINTON Esq.
Secy. to Govt. Secret & Political Department, &c. &c. &c.
FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,—The late defeats sustained by the Burmese Army, and which led to its almost Total dispersion, together with the vicinity of the British Force to the Capital of Ava, has had the effect (I trust sufficiently) to humble that Haughty and Arrogant Court to a submission, which will, no doubt, be made for a length of time subservient to its policy, so as not again wantonly to disturb the Peace of the British Government in India.

The Treaty of Peace, this day concluded and ratified by the Burmese Ministers of State, will be submitted to his Lordship in Council, by the British Commissioners in Pegue and Ava. I have therefore only to say, that I shall at once return, with the Force under my Command, to Rangoon, there to await the further Commands of Government.

I have the honor, &c. &c.
(Signed) A. CAMPBELL,
Major General.
Head-Quarters, Camp, at Zandaboo, 45 Miles S. W. of Ava, 24th February, 1826.

To the Right Honorable LORD AMHERST,
Governor General in Council.

MY LORD.—We have the honor to submit, for the consideration of your Lordship in Council, an original Treaty this day concluded by us, with the Burmese Ministers specially deputed for the purpose of terminating the War, by acceding generally to the terms detailed in the Paper, which, in our letter of the 1st Instant, we reported that we had delivered to Dr. Price, of the American Missionary Establishment, for the eventua. information of His Majesty the King of Ava

The original Royal Mandate addressed to the Burmese Ministers, empowering and enjoining them to effect an immediate pacification, by acquiescing in the conditions imposed in the document above alluded to, will be laid before your Lordship in Council, along with this letter; and a translation will be found recorded in the Copy of our Resolution of this date, transmitted by the present opportunity to the Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political Department.

Judging from the style and tenour of the King's instructions to his delegates, from their own deportment and assurances, the communications of Messrs. Judson and Price, the liberation of all the Prisoners at Ava, and the full delivery of the first instalment of the money payment, we conceive that notwithstanding the fickle character of the Court of Ava, we are justified in considering their present professions as sincere, and that the time has now arrived when we may, with confidence, congratulate your Lordship in Council upon the successful and honorable conclusion of the Burmese War.

The information derived from repeated conferences with the Burmese Agents, particularly with Dr. Price, and the liberated Prisoners, have suggested the expediency of the following alteration and amendments of the former wording of the Treaty:

In Art. 3d.—The local names of the "Anonpietoomiew" range of Mountains have been inserted, and a passage has been added regarding the rank of Officers to be employed, as Commissioners, for the settlement of boundaries.

In Art 4th.—Tenasserim, the general name of the Provinces on the Coast, has been introduced, and the Saluœn River recorded as the future boundary between the Provinces of Ye and Martaban.

A clause, defining the course to be in future pursued, in disposing of the Property of individuals, the subjects of either State, who may demise with the dominions of the other, has been appended to Article 8.

A hundred days, from this date, has, in the additional Article, been mentioned as the term for the payment of the second instalment at Rangoon.

We have, &c.
(Signed) A. CAMPBELL,
Major Genl. and S. C.
(Signed) C. T. ROBERTSON,
Civil Commissioners.
Camp Yandabo, the 24th Feb. 1826.

General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

The Relations of Friendship between the British Government and the State of Ava, having been happily re-established by the conclusion of a Definitive Treaty of Peace, the Governor General in Council performs a most gratifying act of duty, in offering publicly his cordial acknowledgements and thanks to Major General Sir Archibald Campbell and the Army in Ava, by whose gallant and persevering exertions, the recent contest, with the Burmese Empire, has been brought to an honorable and successful termination.

In reviewing the events of the late War, the Governor General in Council is bound to declare his conviction, that the atchievements of the British Army in Ava, have nobly sustained our Military reputation, and have produced substantial benefit to the national interests.

During a period of two years, from the first declaration of hostilities against the Government of Ava, every disadvantage of carrying on War in a distant and most difficult country, has been overcome, and the collective Forces of the Burman Empire, formidable from their numbers, the strength of their fortified positions, and the shelter afforded by the nature of their Country, have been repeatedly assailed and defeated. The persevering and obstinate efforts of the Enemy to oppose our advance having failed of success, and means of further resistance having been exhausted, the King of Ava has, at length, been compelled to accept of those terms of Peace, of the near approach of our Army to the Gates of his Capital enabled us to dictate. Every object, the Governor General in Council is happy to proclaim, for which the War was undertaken, has been finally and most satisfactorily accomplished.

With sentiments of the highest gratification, His Lordship in Council further declares his persuasion, that the result of the contest, by teaching the Burman Nation to know and respect the Power which it had for a series of years insulted, by its haughty demands and unprovoked aggressions, will prevent the interruption in future of those friendly relations, which it is the interest of both States to maintain, will pave the way for a freedom of intercourse hitherto unknown, and promises to open to Commerce new and advantageous sources, calculated to promote the interests and the prosperity of both Countries.

To the consummate Military talents, energy and decision manifested by Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, to the ardor and devotion to the Public Service, which his example infused into all ranks, and to the confidence inspired by the success of every Military operation which he planted and executed in person, the Governor General in Council primarily ascribes, under Providence, the brilliant result that has crowned the gallant and unwearied exertions of the British Troops in Ava. Impressed with sentiments of high admiration for those eminent qualities so conspicuously and successfully displayed by Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, His Lordship in Council rejoices in the opportunity of expressing to that distinguished Soldier, in the most public manner, the acknowledgements and thanks of the Supreme Government for the important Service he has rendered to the Honorable East India Company, and to the British Nation.

The thanks of Government are also eminently due to the Senior Officers, who have so ably and zealously seconded Major General Sir Archibald Campbell in his career of victory. Brigadier General Cotton, MacBean, and MacCreagh, deservedly hold a high place in the estimation of His Lordship in Council, who has repeatedly had occasion to notice, with applause, the gallantry, skill and promptitude displayed by those Officers in the execution of the various important operations entrusted to their direction.

Animated by the same noble spirit, Brigadiers Miles, Shaw, Elrington, Armstrong, Smelt, Hunter, Blair, Brodie, Pepper, Parlby, Godwin, Hopkinson, and Sale, have entitled themselves to the distinction of receiving from the Governor General in Council, on this occasion, the renewed expression of the sense entertained of their eminent services, for which they have, on various occasions, received the thanks of Government through Major General Sir Archibald Campbell.

Amongst those zealous and gallant Officers, some have been more fortunate than others in enjoying opportunities of performing special services. The ability with which Lieutenat-Colonel Godwin, of His Majesty's 41st, achieved the conquest of the Fortified Town of Martaban, and its Dependencies, appears to confer on that Officer a just claim to the separate and distinct acknowledgements of the Governor General in Council. In like manner, Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, and Brigadier General McCreagh, have entitled themselves to the special thanks of Government for their

services, the former, in the Capture of Tavoy and Mergui, and the latter in that of the Island of Cheduba.

The limits of a General Order necessarily preclude the Governor General in Council from indulging the satisfaction of recording the names of all those Officers, whose services and exploits at this moment crowd upon the grateful recollection of the Government, by whom they were duly appreciated and acknowledged at the time of their occurrence. His Lordship in Council requests that those Officers will, collectively and individually accept this renewed assurance, that their meritorious exertions will ever be cordially remembered.

The frequent mention, in the Public Despatches, of the gallantry and zeal of Lieutenant Colonel Sale, deservedly marks that Officer as one who has established peculiar claims to the distinguished notice of His Lordship in Council. The services of the Bengal and Madras Foot Artillery, under Lieutenant Colonel Hopkinson, and Lieutenant Colonel Pollock, and of the Bengal Rocket Troop and Horse Artillery, under Captains Graham and Lumsdaine, demand also the special acknowledgements of Government. The Governor General in Council acknowledges, with peculiar approbation, the gallant and indefatigable exertions of that valuable Corps the Madras Pioneers, under Captain Crow. His Lordship in Council desires further to express the high sense which Government entertains of the zealous and meriotorious services of Lieut. Colonel Tidy, and Major Jackson, and the Officers of the Adjuant General's and Quarter Master General's Departments, and of Captain Snodgrass, Military Secretary, and Captain John Campbell, Personal Staff of the Commander of the Forces in Ava. The services of Superintending Surgeon Steward, and the Officers of the Medical Department, and of Captain Fiddes, and the Officers of the Commissariat, are fully appreciated by His Lordship in Council.

The Governor General in Council finds himself at a loss for adequate terms to describe the satisfaction with which the Government regards the general good conduct of the Troops, European and Native who have served in Ava. Their patient endurance of the fatigues, privations and sickness to which they were unavoidably exposed in a hostile country, and in an inclement season, subequent to the Capture of Rangoon, was not less conspicuous and praiseworthy than the spirit and determined resolution with which they maintained, during that period, an incessant and most harassing warfare of posts. Their irresistible gallantry in Storming the Burmese Stockades, however strong their defence by nature or art, and the success which crowned their repeated encounters with the enemy, reflect equal credit on the Troops who achieved these exploits, and on their Leaders, who, justly confiding in British energy, discipline, and courage, were never deterred by the most formidable disparity of numbers or difficulties of position, from assaulting the enemy whenever the oppotunity could be found.

While the Governor General in Council enumerates, with sentiment of unfeigned admiration, the 13th, 38th, 41st, 89th, 47th, 1st, or Royals, 87th and 45th Regiments, the Honorable Company's Madras Regiment and the Bengal and Madras European Artillery, as the European Troops, who have had the honor of establishing the renown of the British Arms in a new and distant region, His Lordship in Council feels, that higher and more justly merited praise cannot be bestowed on those brave Troops than that amidst the barborous hosts whom they have fought and conquered, they have eminently displayed the virtues and sustained the character of the British Soldier.

To the Native Troops of the Honorable East India Company, who have so often successfully emulated their European Comrades in Arms, the highest meed of approbation and applause is not more cheerfully accorded than it has been honorably won. The Madras Sepoy Regiments destined for the Expedition to Ava, obeyed with admirable alacrity and zeal, the call for their Services in a foreign land, involving to them many heavy sacrifices and privations. This devotion to their Government reflects the highest credit on the character of the Coast Army, not more honorable to themselves than it is doubtless gratifying to the Government of Fort St. George, as affording unequivocal proof of the sentiments of gratitude and attachment with which that Army acknowledges the paternal anxiety and care that ever watches over and consults its best interests and welfare. The detachments of the Bengal Native Troops employed in Ava, consisting of a portion of the Governor General's Body Guard, commanded by Captain Sneyd, and Details of Native Artillery, have been animated throughout by the noblest spirit of gallantry and zeal; the former, more especially, are, in a peculiar degree, entitled to the warmest thanks of the Supreme Government for their voluntary offer of Service beyond Sea, and for their distinguished conduct in the Field under their Native as well as European Officers.

The conduct of that portion of the Naval branch of the Expedition which belongs to the East India Company, has been exemplary and conspicuous for gallantry and indefatigable exertion, and it has fully shared in all the honourable toils and well arned triumphs of the Land Force. The Governor General in Council experiences the most sensible gratification in offering to Commodore Hayes, to Captain Hardy, Senior Captain of the Bombay Marine, and to the several Commanders and Officers of the Bombay Cruizers, which have been employed in the Irrawuddy, and to the Officers in Command of the Armed Brigs and Divisions of Gun Boats, the cordial thanks of Government for their zealous and meritorious services. Although not Commanding in person the Honorable Company's Naval Force in the Irrawuddy, Commodore Hayes has amply entitled himself to the special notice and consideration of Government on this occasion, since it was mainly owing to his professional and unremitting exertions that the Armed Flotilla from this Port was so effciently equipped, and thus enabled to acquit itself in a manner which has repeatedly been honoured with the approbation of His Excellency the Naval Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Squadron in the East Indies, and the Officers of the Royal Navy, under whose orders they have been employed, in conjuction with the Armed Boats of His Majesty's Ships. The Governor General in Council has not overlooked the spirit and bravery charaeteristic of British Seamen, manifested by several of the Masters and Officers of Transports and Armed Vessels in various actions with the Burmese in the vicinity of Rangoon.

It belongs to a higher authority than the Government of India to notice, in adequate and appropriate terms, the Services of His Majesty's Squadron, which has co-operated with His Majesty's and the Honorable East India Company's Land Forces, in the late hostilities with the Government of Ava. The Governor General in Council, however, gladly seizes this opportunity of expressing the deep sense of obligation with which the Supreme Government acknowledges the important and essential aid afforded by His Excellency Commodore Sir James Brisbane in person, as well as by the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, Seamen and Marines of His Majesty's Ships, which have been employed in the Irrawuddy. Inspired by the most ardent zeal for the honor and interests of the Nation and the East India Company. His Excellency, the Naval Commander in Chief, lost no time in proceeding with the Boat of the Boadicea to the Head Quarters of the British Army at Prome, and directing, in person, the operations of the River Force, rendered the most essential service in the various decisive and memorable actions which, in the month of December last, compelled the Burmese Chiefs to sue for Peace.

But while recording his gratitude to those who have partaken of, and survived this arduous contest, the Governor General in Council must also advert to the early and deep regret occasioned by the death of Commodore Grant, under whose personal direction the Ships of the Expedition first proceeded against Rangoon. The heartfelt satisfaction arising from the success of the British Arms in the Burman Dominions, must now also be tempered with feelings of sorrow for the loss of the many brave Officers and Men who have fallen in the course of the War. Their Memory will ever be associated with the heroic deeds and splendid triumphs of the British Army in Ava, and will be regarded with affection and respect by their Sovereign and their Country.

In testimony of the brilliant services achieved by the Army under the Command of Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, the Governor General in Council is pleased to resolve, that all the Corps, European and Native, in the Service of the Honorable the East India Company, who have been employed in the Burman Country, including the Corps which were detached by that Officer from his more immediate command, for the conquest of the Enemy's possessions of Cheduba, Negrais and Bassein on the one side, and Martaban, Ye. Tavoy and Mergui on the other, shall bear on their Regimental Colors the word "Ava," with the words Rangoon, Donabew, Prome, Malloon and Pagaham, as they may have been respectively present at one or more of the actions at these places. With respect to the King's Regiments, the Governor General in Council will recommend to his Majesty, through the proper channel,

to grant the same distinction to them. Medals also, bearing a suitable device, are to be distributed to all the Troops, which at any period during the War were employed under the Command of Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, including the Officers and Men of the Flotilla and Gun Boats serving in the Irrawuddy.

The Governor General in Council cannot conclude these General Orders, expressive of his high approbation of the merits and services of the Army, under Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, without intimating, at the same time, his entire satisfaction with the conduct of the two divisions of British Troops, intended to penetrate into Ava from our North Eastern and South Eastern Frontiers, and also of the British force employed in the expulsion of the Enemy from the Country of Assam.

The latter service, namely, the conquest of Assam, was achieved by the Force under Lieutenant Colonel A. Richards, with the most complete success, the capital, Rungpore, having surrendered on terms, and the Burmese Troops having been entirely expelled from that Country.

On the side of Cachar, physical difficulties of an insurmountable nature having arrested, at its very outset, the progress of the Army under Brigadier General Shouldham, no opportunity was afforded to that Army of displaying those qualities of courage, perseverance, and zeal, which the Governor General in Council is satisfied it possessed in common with its more fortunate brethen in Ava.

Similar and no less impediments ultimately opposed the advance of the fine Army under Brigadier General Morrison, over the mountains of Arracan, into the valley of the Irrawuddy; but the Capture, by the Detachment under Brigadier W. Richards, of the Fort and Heights of the Capital of Arracan, afforded an earnest of what would have been effected, had opportunities offered, by the judgment, prudence, and skill of the Commander and Officers of that Division, and by the valor, zeal, and intrepidity of the Troops of which it was composed. The Governor General in Council deeply laments the general sickness which attacked, and utterly disabled for further effective service, the South Eastern Division of the Army, and the loss of many brave Officers and Men, who fell victims to the noxious climate of Arracan.

In testimony of the high sense entertained by Government of the services of the Troops, by whom the Provinces af Assam and Arracan were conquered, the Governor General in Council is pleased to order, that the several Native Corps who were employed in those countries, shall respectively bear on their colors, the words Assam and Arracan, as the case may be, and His Majesty will be solicited to grant to the 44th and 54th Regiments the same distinction. In further proof of the approbation with which the Government regards the meritorious conduct of its Native Troops, serving in foreign countries, Medals, with an appropriate device, shall be presented to the Troops which assisted at the conquest of Assam and Arracan.

By Command of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council,

GEORGE SWINTON,
Sec. to the Govt.

CAPE TOWN.

CAPE TOWN, FEB. 9, 1826.

H. M. Ship *Rainbow*, arrived yesterday afternoon in Table Bay, having on board the Hon. General BOURKE, Lieutenant Governor for the Eastern Districts. His Excellency landed at the Jetty this morning, and proceeded to Government House, where we shall leave him for the present and indulge in a few reflections suggested by his anxiously expected arrival.

The gallant General is a native of Ireland, and has for several years filled the office of a CIVIL MAGISTRATE in the County where his estates are situate. He has been distinguished for uprightness and activity, and for independent and liberal principles. That the present Ministry would have selected such an individual for the high office assigned him in this Colony, might have been anticipated from their known character. It is in strict accordance with their late general line of policy, and confirms our confidence in their ability and good intentions.

At the last general election for Members of Parliament, Gen. Bourke placed himself at the head of the independent party, and had the honor of being instrumental in opening a close borough, long under the aristocratic sway of Lord Gort. In those and other respects the character we ventured to give in the 14th No. of this Paper, of the Governor best suited to this Colony, has been attended to in the selection Ministers have now made of---"*an individual of liberal principles, of exalted family, and independent fortune*, and if possible without much family influence at home---and a CIVILIAN."

The situation he is now called upon to fill, is one of considerable difficulty, requiring much circumspection, in order to avoid being imposed upon by the fair appearances of a singularly rotten and ruinous system, and a patient attention to the details of public business, in the despatch of which he will find but small assistance either from the Colonial laws or the Colonial lawyers. The rising spirit of the Colony requires only to be guided by a temperate and judicious hand, and the great questions now at issue are so clear in principle, that no man can go far wrong if he follows the bias of his own honest sentiments. The Currency, which, by the mismanagement of some one or other, has caused an almost incredible loss to the whole country, has been secured against future tampering. The administration of Justice and the state of the Magistracy must be on the point of a thorough reform, as these subjects formed the chief scope and tendency of the Commission of Inqurity; and the PRESS, that useful but ill-starred auxiliary, seems, upon the whole in a pretty hopeful way.

But there is still one strong point on which too much can neither be said nor done, we mean the tremendous expenditure of Government compared with the resources of the Colony. To this subject we shall often direct the attention of the public, with the sincere and single desire of securing to industry and capital their due reward and ad quate returns.

The English Papers up to the 28th of November contain little matter of importance. The affairs of the Cape are referred to in the *Times* of the 25th Nov. an extract from which is subjoined.

IT is reported, that the 49th and 55th Regts. are forthwith to proceed to India: and that three Regiments were to be despatched for the Cape, to supply their places.---The African Corps, it is said, is in future to be merely attached to the Regiments stationed at the Cape for the time being.

EUROPE.

THE EXAMINER.---MONDAY, JAN. 9, 1826.

DEATH OF THE EMPEROR PAUL—ALEXANDER.—Late on the evening of the 11th, or early in the morning of the 12th of March, Paul was assailed by a band of conspirators, and, after unavailing threats, succeeded by entreaties and promises and a noble resistance his Majesty was strangled by means of a sash,' one end of which was held by Zuboff, while a young Hanoverian drew the other, till the victim expired. As if they had been attending a banquet, the assassins retired from the palace without the least molestation, and returned to their respective houses. Whether Alexander was aware of the intended murder of his father, admits of discussion; but at an early hour of the morning of the 12th, his friends rallied round him, the death of Paul and the accessions of Alexander were announced to the capital at seven o'clock, and by eight, the principal nobility paid their homage in the chapel of the Winter Palace. The great officers of state being assembled there, Alexander was solemnly declared Emperor of all the Russias. Zuboff, the most active of the murderous band, was ordered not to approach the imperial residence, and Count Panin was transferred to Riga: the other conspirators were treated as if no blame attached to their characters. The unfortunate attachment of Alexander to Madame N. soon after his marriage, gave rise to the most serious differences between this monarch and his interesting consort. Madame N. bore the autocrat several children: one of them, a female, lately died, when about to be married. Madame N. was spouse of *le Grand Veneur*, who either winked at his lady's infidelity, or was obliged to wink at it. The Emperor also showed a decided predilection to some other females, and, among the rest, to the wives of two merchants, whom the author of this sketch has seen to receive marked attention at the grand annual masquerade held on the 1st of January, to which all grades of the Petersburghers are freely admitted, provided they be in proper dresses. In consequence of such conduct, the Empress became highly offended; and, in 1815, when in Germany, she refused to return to Russia unless the Emperor consented to banish his mistress. Madame N. was accordingly necessitated to leave Russia with her children. She went to France, and at present resides in Paris.---*New Monthly Magazine.*

CONSTANTINE.—The following anecdote will illustrate his character a little, under the double aspect of bigot and of tyrant. A young nobleman, during service in a church at Warsaw, att which Constantine was present, happened, most likely unconsciously, to put his hand to his head and turn his hair back, by drawing his fingers through it. The Grand Duke observing the action, as soon as the service was concluded, ordered him into custody, and had the hair on one side of his head, from front to back, shaved

off. In this condition the young nobleman was paraded, bareheaded, through the streets, Constantine exclaming, "I'll teach you to play the dandy in church," or words to that effect. This anecdote, which we relate on good authority, will remind many of our readers of the "fantastic tricks" of his father, the Emperor Paul, whom, indeed, he is said strongly to resemble, both in mind and person.---*Leeds Mercury*.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—CALLAN, county Kilkenny, Dec. 26.—A scene of horror has happened in this town to-day, between the hours of twelve and one o'clcok; the Augustinean Friary Chapel being crowded to excess, some women and children began to groan, and complain of intense pressure. A sudden panic seized the congregation, when a cry (perfectly unfounded) that "the gallery was giving way" resounded through the Chapel. A frantic rush towards the only door common to the floor and gallery took place. Women and children were instantly crushed to death, or suffocated just outside the door, where they fell; immediately a pile, five feet deep, of the dead, dying, and half-suffocated, accumulated at the door. A cry that the kitchen (which is under the chapel) was on fire, added to the terror of the scene. A rush towards the altar broke down the railings of the sanctuary. Some were killed in the fall from the windows. Now a scene of heart-rending lamentation to place—the father seeking among the piles of dead and dying for the child, the husband for the wife, the mother bearing the dead body of her beloved child in her arms, running frantic through the streets. A fine young woman, a Miss Cress, bore a neighbours's child over the pile, and instantly remembering that her own sister was within, she attempted to return, but met her untimely death at the fatal door of death. A mother of nine children is consigned to the grave! Fourteen persons are already dead. The number of those who had broken legs, arms, ribs, &c. now under ther hands of the surgeons, amounts to one hundred. This day of sorrow will be remembered for a long time by the weeping inhabitants of Callan.—*Freeman's Journal*.

THE OBSERVER.—JAN. 9.

Accounts are in town this morning, by way of Hambro', of the 4th, one day later than by the Post, which came by Express from Berlin, possitively stating that Constantine has resigned the Throne in favour of his brother Nicholas, who has been proclaimed at St. Peterburgh. Constantine is to be King of Poland. The Funds at Berlin have considerably roose on account of this announcement, Consols are not so good as in the earlier part of the morning, although half a million was purchased on the above news being known, $82\frac{37}{48}$.

Baron de KOLLI was married on the 21st ult. at St. George's Queensquare, to Miss HAMMERSLEY, of Covent-garden, and late of the Liverpool Theatre. This has spoiled the joke of a noted wag, who on being told of the Baron's former curtship of the heiress, Miss FLOWER, observed, that market-gardeners ought to rejoice in the union, since the produce of it would be "Koliflowers."

M. DAVED.—The *Brussesl Oracle* of the 30th of December, announces the death of this celebrated artist:—"The celebrated painter, DAVID, expired yesterday morning, at a quarter past ten. His family is going to embalm his body. They intend to apply to the French Government for leave to have his remains deposited in his own country to the glory of which he has so greatly contributed."

RUSSIAN SOVEREIGNS.

The power was not heriditary in the House of Romanof till Peter I. He changed the law or usage out of hatred to Alexis, and appointed as his successor Catherine, an advanturers, who had been found at Marienbourg. It is said that he repented on his death bed, and that a will in favour of the Princess Anne was made, which was suppressed by Menzikoff, who had a criminal connection with the empress. It is, however, certain, that the Rusians, caring little about legitimacy, and forgetful of the blood of peter I., obeyed the Marienbourg peasant. After her death, dethronings and usurpations began. From catherine, the crown descended to Petter II, grandson of Peter I. and son of the unfortunate Alexis, proscribed and immolated by his father. From the hands of a child, the sceptre fell again into those of a woman—the Princess Anne, Duchess Dowager of courland, though, properly, it ought to have passed to her eldest sister, but primogeniture was held in no honour, and even Peter I. only reigned in detriment of the right of his elder brother. Ivan Anne, by her will, called to the Throne her niece, the Duchess of Mecklenburgh, merried to the Prince of Brunswick-Luneburgh but, on her death-bed, she adopted another resolution, and the son of this Princess, an infant in the cradle, was appointed Emperor. There existed, however, a daughter of Peter I.—the Princess Elizabath. A conspiracy was formed in her favour; the Prince and Princess of Luneburgh, who governed as Regents, were sent to Siberia, with the future Emperor, their son, who, in 1764, the Empress Catherine caused to be put to death.—Elizabath bequeathed the Throne to her nephew, the Prince of Holstein Gottorp, or Oldenburgh, the son of Anne, eldest daughter of Peter the Great. This unfortunate Prince was, if we may so speak, the root of the reigning House. The scandalous behaviour of Catherine II., the impotency of Peter III., are known, as well as the various causes for doubt, if, a single drop of the blood of the Romanoffs flow in the veins of the reigning Princes. Peter III. was poisoned & strangled in 1762, six months after his accession to the Throne, and was succeeded by his wife, a Princess of the German family of Holstein Eutin. Russia received and worshiped the yoke of this foreigner. In 1796, at the death of Catherine the Great, Paul the First, generally supposed to be the son of Soltykoff, the first lover of his mother, mounted the Throne.—in 1801, he was strangled, in consequence of a conspiracy, the intrigues of which have not yet been explained, and he died, Calling "Constantine. Constantine;" Alexander, his eldest son, succeeded him. Those who had caused the death of his father were banished from the capital, and the new reign began in tranquillity. Alexander is now gone in his turn—how, is not known. A multitude of contradictory versions are in circulation; and the same uncertainty prevails as to his will. It is not yet known which of his brother's legitimacy is to be consetrated by his right, & confirmed by fortune.—*Courier Francais*.

THE BRITISH PRESS.—NOV. 10.

LAUNCH OF THE EDINBURGH EAST INDIAMAN.

Yesterday being fixed for the launching of the superb ship the Edinburgh, East Indiaman, which has been recently built by Messrs. Wigram and Green, at their yard at Blackwall, the most lively interest was excited at the east end of the town, and the roads leading to the scene were thronged. In addition to the multitudes that were assembled ashore, the river was adorned with yachts and pleasure-boats, with their colours waving in the air, and filled with numerous parties of fashionables. Immediately off the dock-yard were moored several steam-yachts, with their colours hoisted mast high, and their "streamers waving in the wind." At eleven o'clock the gates of the yard were thrown open to the public, and in a few minutes every elevation that could even command a glimpse of the Edinburgh was occupied. On the starboard side of the dock was erected a most commodious booth, fitted up with seats, covered with carpet, which was appropriated for those ladies and gentlemen who were provided with tickets.

The Edinburgh is one of the finest ships in the service; she is of the largest class, being 1,315 tons burden, and measuring in extreme length, from head to stern, 179 feet 8 inches; breadth 42 feet 4 inches; depth 17 feet 2 inches: between decks 6 feet 6 inches. On each side of the gun-deck are 14 ports, and on either side of the upper deck are 13 ports. She is painted man of war fashion (double sides), with an exquisitely well carved bust for the figure-head, and her stern is also handsomely carved and embellished. The cabins are most beautifully fitted up with every accomodation, particularly the state cabin. She was adorned with the Union Jack flying at her head, the Blue Ensign fore, St. George at the main, a Red Ensign at her mizen, and the same aft; and altogether she had a very majestic appearance.

About twelve o'clock Captain Henry Bax, the Commander of the Edinburgh, dressed in a splendidly embroidered uniform, appeared in the yard, accompanied by a large party of ladies and gentlemen, amongst whom we noticed Lieutenant-General Bonham and his daughter, and Henry Bonham Esq., the owner of the Edinburgh. At ten minutes past twelve a select company stationed themselves within a barrier at the head of the ship, and the builder prepared to give orders for the removal of the several shores that confined her, it being high water at twenty-five minutes past twelve.

The first signal was given, and two heavy beams that were placed on either side her stern were struck away, and the stupendous vessel then rested on her cradle. All were on the tiptoe of expectation, and Miss Bonham, the eldest daughter of Gen. Bonham, was selected to christen her. A flask of wine having been handed to the young lady, the dog-shores were knocked off, and she began to glide slowly off the stocks, Miss Bonham throwing the flask

of wine at her head, at the same exclaiming, "Success to the Edinburgh!" She then plunged into the watery element in a most beautiful style amid the deafening shouts of the multitude, and the different bands playing the national anthem of "God save the King."

We are happy to say not the slightest accident occurred during the whole of the day. Upwards of two hundred ladies and gentlemen afterwards repaired to Mr. Wigram's house, where they partook of a cold collation provided for them, which was tastefully served up by the proprietors of the New Loudon Tavern.

It is a singular circumstance, that in the records of the East India Company there are found, for the last sixty years, three ships named the "City of London," and two named the "City of Dublin," but not one named after the Scottish nation. Therefore Mr. Bonham, the owner, in honour of Scotia, determined on having his new ship christened the "Edinburgh."

The Edinburgh will sail in about two months for Bengal and China.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 12.

We understand that Lord Cochrane, otherwise the Marquess of Maranham, ou Monday last, addressed a letter to the accredited Agent of the Brazilian Government in this country (Manuel Rodriguez Gameiro Paiez), to the effect, that as peace had happily been concluded between the Brazilian and Portuguese Nations, which was the object his Lordship had in taking the command of the Brazilian Naval Force, it was his intention on the 10th inst. to resign the active command of his Brazilian Majesty's squadron, therefore, the frigate Piranga, lying at Spit-head, would henceforth follow the instructions given to her by the said accredited Agent. We understand that this notification has produced an order from the Agent, directing Captain Shepherd to sail with the Piranga under his command, on the 20th inst. for Rio Janeiro. There is now no doubt that Lord Cochrane came to England with the Piranga, without any order or permission of the Brazilian Government. He left Rio Janeiro with directions to prosecute the war against the Portuguese with all the means of which he could avail himself; and, that he executed these orders successfully, was proved by the numerous captures he made. One of his ships alone, took 90 sail of merchantmen, three ships of war, and reduced two places to submission. But, not one of the numerous captures made was ever sold, and the produce, as was expected, divided among the captors as Prize Money. The Emperor, as he was importuned, decreed some inconsiderable sums as a "reward" of the zealous services of his squadron; but he could not be prevailed on to do more. The ships and cargoes alluded to have been locked up these two years, in anticipation, no doubt, of that event which has released Lord Cochrane from his engagements with the Brazilian government, which his Lordship foresaw when he sailed from Maranham was hastening; and which it would appear to be his Lordship's opinion, the Emperor was always more desirous of accomplishing than he was to do justice to those services he was so anxious to avail himself of in effecting the "Imperial" plan. We repeat, that it is not true (as has been reiterated) that the Emperor of Brazil has shewn his displeasure of the Marquess of Maranham by striking his name out of the list of officers in his service. No thing that has or may happen can deprive Lord Cochrane of the character of an accomplished, able, and gallant officer; neither the untoward conduct of others, nor the waywardness of his own, can obliterate the recollection of his many brilliant services, or hardly lessen the respect and consideration which these valuable qualities confer upon him. The Piranga (which has been upwards of four months at Spithead) will be ready to proceed to Rio on the 20th inst. She has at present only about 150 men on board (70 of them Portuguese), but a sufficient number, we understand, has been raised to complete her crew, who will arrive in a few days. The pay of the Brazilian seaman is from 50*s.* to 5*l.* per month, with a month's bounty at the expiration of every twelve months.

It is not correct, has been stated, that Mrs. Maria Graham (who came home in the Boridino) was some time in the household service of the Empress of Brazils, and that she was at length dismissed from religious jealousy. That lady was only ten days in the palace; and it was a political, not a religious feeling, which deprived the Royal Family of her invaluable services as an instructress. The Brazilians view every foreigner within the Palace walls (even the Empress herself) with a jealous eye, and most particularly so, one whom has the talent of so accurately describing passing events, and of which she may hereafter choose to make use for the public good.

Yesterday morning the Southworth and Layton transports, with the remainder of the 99th Regiment, and all the outwardbound merchantmen (about 30 sail), which had been detained the last fortnight by strong Westerly gales, proceeded on their respective voyages, with a steady wind from the N. N. E. except the Exmouth, Capt. Owen, for Bombay, which ship will sail to morrow morning, with General Sir Thomas and Lady Bradford and suite.—Lady Bradford has been so extremely ill, as to be unable to embark these two days.

A singular discovery has been made by pulling down a house at the corner of Watling-street, near Queen-street. A number of strongly built arches, which appaarently existed before the fire of London, have been found beneath the old foundation, and on which ground either a church or monastery (perhaps the Monastery of St. August) informerly stood. The arches are quite perfect—(Chronicle.)

RED BEARDS.---M. le Comte de Soissons had a red beard. Being at his country seat, whither Henry IV. had come to enjoy the chace, he, in the presence of the King, asked his gardener (whom he knew to be an eunuch) why he had no beard? The gardener replied, that the Almighty having the distribution of beards, he had come into the world when there were none but *red* ones left, and that he preferred having none to one of that colour.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE—MONDAY JANUARY 9, 1826.

We have received the Paris Papers of Friday and the *Etoile* of Saturday. It appears from the latter that CONSTANTINE had not left Warsaw on the 27th December; and that Paper adds, it is probable that he was still at Warsaw on the 30th, no news of his having set out had been received at Paris on the 6th January. Letters from Madrid announce the signing of a Royal Decree, announcing the re-establishment of the Great Council of State.

Facetious Ludicrous Incidents, &c. — A wit having lost the election for a fellowship, at — College, Cambridge, which was gained by a candidate of inferior desert, "well," said he, "Pope is right—Worth makes the man; the want of it the *Fellow*."—A Dublin paper, in recording a recent outrage, heads the article, "*Murder* of Counsellor Reid," and the paragraph closes with the words "He is still *alive!!!*" The following is a literal transcript of a letter actually sent, short time ago, to the mistress of a school, at Hendon, by the father of one of the boarders:—"As I had a good heddication myself, I am entirely ashamed to see in what manor Lucy is bitt by the buggs; and it my desire for hur to slepe in the bedd that she always do: and not for to slepe some time in wun, and then in anuther, for to feed all the buggs in the ouse; for I think that it be not right, neither shall she it."

The London papers have of late asserted that "the idea of the Duke of Buckingham going to India, appears to have subsided." The facts, however, we understand, is not so, though "the idea" is not likely to be realized so soon as was first expected. His Grace's departure, it is supposed, will take place some time in the spring. The objection that might have been started to the combination in one family of the two high offices of Gavernor General and President of the Board of Control, may be obviated by the transfer of the Right Honorable Gentleman who now holds the latter place to the chair of the House of Commons to which he had early directed his views and studies.—*Bucks Chronicle.*

CENOTAPH TO THE MEMORY OF THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

Nearly eight years have now elapsed since the sudden and unexpected death of the Princess Charlotte spread an universal gloom over the land. In her person all those qualifications which claim the respect and love of the English people were united. The systematically loyal respected her as the heir apparent of the British throne, the gallant paid their sincere homage to her as a charming and amiable woman, while not a few loved her on account of the unvarying attachment she had displayed towards a mother, whose name and cause, within a short time afterwards, excited all the popular feeling of the country in her behalf. The death of this Princess, rendered doubly distressing on account of the peculiar circumstances under which it took place, excited, for that very reason, in a still more powerful manner, the mournful sympathies of the people. The readiness with which a public subscription for a Cenotaph to her memory was commenced, and completed, spoke a language what could not be misunderstood, and testified in the most honourable manner the just appreciation of her virtues by the nation at large. The

task of designing and executing this Cenotaph was entrusted to Mr. Mathew C. Wyatt, and from the known talents of that gentleman, and his science both as a painter and sculptor, the highest expectations were raised. This National Monument, for such we may justly call it, is now completed, and in our opinion the very highest expectations that had been formed have been fully justified. The Cenotaph will shortly be opened to the public, but previously to that taking place, we have been favoured with a view of the work. In order in some manner to gratify the coriosity of our readers, we shall attempt to give a slight sketch of the design and execution of this monument, which, in our opinion, is calculated to increase the well earned fame of Mr. Wyatt in no ordinary degree. The part chosen for the erection of the Cenotaph, is the best that could have been selected for the purpose. The associations awakened by St. George's Chapel, are different from those created by any other Cathedral in the kingdom. It breathes an air of mingled chivalry and devotion, alternately exciting the mind by visions of past glory, and teaching it humlity, by the consciousness that the great and renowned of this day must in their turn submit to the fate of their glorious predecessors, and sink like them into the shadows of the tomb. In this chapel now wave the flags of the noblest of the land, and within its vaults repose the ashes of some of Britain's departed Monarchs. To these was at length added a Royal Lady, on the anticipation of whose glory Englishmen had been accustomed to dwell with pleasure. When the expectations they had formed were blasted by the stroke of death, they determined to pay to her departed worth that tribute of respect which they had long hoped to have offered to her living grandeur. Their intention has been well fulfilled. The spot selected as the most fit for the reception of this Cenotaph has been the south-west corner of the nave of St. George's Chapel. The tomb is formed of the finest white marble, and represents an elegant female figure extended in death, and covered only with some thin drapery. This drapery does not conceal the languor of death, which is most truly and naturally expressed both in the figure and the face of the deceased. One of the arms hangs down by the side of the body, and presents the perfect view of one hand, which is marked by the same finely executed expression of languor. Around this figure are those of four females weeping. These females and the drapery with which they are covered are very splendid specimens of sculpture. In the back ground of the groupe are two Angels kneeling, one of whom presses to her bosom a new born child. Between these is a figure supposed to represent the disembodied spirit of the Princess ascending to Heaven. In an attempt to convey such an idea to the wind of the spectator, of course the sculptor lies under considerable disadvantages. The inhabitants of the air is of too unsubstantial a nature to be correctly represented by marble, the solid appearance of which can never be changed or worked off into mere shadow or thin air, like colours in painting. In that respect the sister art has decidedly the advantage. Still, what could be done has been effected. The figure, though richly formed, is at the same time so elegantly moulded, as to deprive it of much of its massy effect, while the expression of the face is so angelic, so full of hope, so marked by anticipations of heavenly joy, as to assist materially in producing the delusion which the artist required. Behind this figure the space is dark and gloomy, offering to the imagination, the picture of a being bursting from the shadow of death, and springing upwards to light and happiness. Above the Cenotaph is a light Gothic screen, on which are emblazoned the arms of the Princess and of the Prince of Coburg. This screen is highly gilt, and perhaps on that account might be objectionable, but that it is so small and elegant, as to offer but a very slight contrast to the other portions of the Cenotaph, and certainly nothing sufficient to render it at all unpleasing to the eye. The windows of this small chapel are all of stained glass, and with the whole of the other parts of the Cenotaph are the work of Mr. Wyatt. In six of those windows, are the figures of that number of the Apostles, and in the *fleur de lis* surmounting the centre window is a cross, surrounded by the halo of the glory; this is most beautifully executed. The ceiling of the Chapel is moulded, painted, and gilt, and the middle moulding contains the cypher of the present King. The two extreme side windows are simply coloured glass, and in the choice of the colours, Mr. Wyatt has exhibited the advantage of blending a knowledge of painting with that of sculpture in the most striking manner. The northern window is of a deep purple colour, and the effect produced is of a most striking and novel kind. The whole of the figures seem to be enveloped in a kind of unearthly light, that adds a peculiar interest to the scene. The emotions it produced in us on seeing the curtain which concealed the Cenotaph suddenly withdrawn were extremely powerful. We felt the place was sacred, and we hesitated before we could resolve on breaking into this melancholy sanctuary. It almost seemed that we were disturbing the repose of the dead.—*Morn. Chron. Oct.* 10.

THE GLASGOW OPERATIVES AND MR. HUME.

On Thursday week the Associated Trades of Glasgow, by a Deputation from their number, waited upon Mr. Hume at the Waterloo Hotel, to present him with a magnificent and massive piece of plate, as a token of their esteem for his character and of their gratitude for his services.—Mr. M'Aslan read the following addres:—

JOSEPH HUME, ESQ, M. P.

SIR,—The associated tradesmen of Glasgow, feelingly alive to the many instances of your attachment to the interests of the labouring poor, desire to testify their approbation of your political conduct, and their gratitude for your unremitting assiduity in their behalf.

They were flattered with the idea that you would have visited Glasgow---that you would have in person examined into the causes of the great outcry which has been sounded through every mercenary and hireling press in the kingdom, that you would have with your wonted diligence and accuracy, inquired into the origin of the disputes (if disputes there be) between masters and workmen, and that you would have been able to detect that false and malignant spirit which has been so busy in fomenting jealousies and heartburnings among the various classes of our great commercial city.

They regret you have thus declined a personal visit, as in spite of all the efforts of the unworthy, you would have been highly gratified to observe the cordiality that exists between the employer and the employed. Instead of civil warfare, or a reign of terror, which many base publications insinuate distracts that great emporium of trade ---no period within the last six years has presented a state of more profound tranquillity than what has been experienced since the repeal of the Combination Laws---for the truth of this we appeal to the Magistracy and citizens of Glasgow, and to the last circuit report, which proves to a demonstration a vast decrease in moral turpitude.

The public conduct and private character of the working classes have, within these twelve months, experienced a change to the better, far beyond what the most enthusiastic philanthropist could have anticipated.

To what causes can this important change be attributed? Surely not to the general prosperity of the times. Great and manifold sufferings have been patiently endured by thousands this season, yet nothing has transpired to create the smallest alarm in the existing authorities. By every impartial person the causes will be traced to that memorable act which emancipated from political thraldom in the use of their natural rights, the great mass of British subjects—and gave a stimulus to the public mind, by making the working classes feel their own importance in exercising the privilege of disposing of their labour to the best advantage.

The operatives of Glasgow having suffered under the undue pressure of the Combination Laws ---through which no compromise could ever be effected between them and their masters, nor could they collectively adopt measures for their mutual benefit, cannot but approach with feelings of the liveliest gratitude, a gentleman whom they consider a principal instrument in destroying those records of legislative barbarity,---they have accordingly deputed us to present you with this memorial of their esteem---and while amidst your parliamentary labour, should the sycophants of party and power depreciate your efforts towards improvement---may you turn with heartfelt satisfaction to the humble testimonial of the unqualified respect, affection, and gratitude of thousands of virtuous and industrious workmen.

JAS. M'ASLAN.
JAS. BERRY.
HY. DALGLEISH.

After which Mr. Hume read the following reply:—

GENTLEMEN.—I am much obliged to the Operatives of Glasgow for their good opinion. I am glad that crime is on the decrease, from whatever cause: and I am particularly glad that tranquillity exists in so great a degree in your large and important city.

To have the approbation of so many of my useful and respected countrymen, is to me most cheering, and amply repays any exertion and every sacrifice I may have made in discharging what I considered to be my public duties; but however painful to my personal feelings, I must decline receiving your splendid present, and all such token of esteem, under existing circumstances. It would, indeed, have been most pleasing to me to have accepted them, but I feel that I ought not to do so at this time. So long as any class of operatives consider me exclusively as their advocate, while their employers or any of them look upon me as an enemy, it would be most improper for me, conscious as I am of the strictest impartiality in every act, to accept tokens of esteem from the one in which the other did not concur.

In instituting the inquiry, examining the evidence, and introducing the bill for the repeal of the Combination Laws, I did not consider myself as acting for either party in particular, but for both. I fondly hoped that, by removing all the grounds of difference which had so long existed between masters and their men, each would be benefited—that a good understanding would arise between them—that the interests of the one would be gradually and firmly interwoven with the interests of the other, and that monopolies would be deprived of

their chief support, restrictions of their arbitary character, and combinations of their former ferocity. *I think so still*; and when that period arrives, which must arrive, if not retarded by other and more arbitrary enactments, *then* will I gladly receive your present, and *then* will I congratulate you, that the friends of free labour may receive the honest tributes of the employed, with the approbation of the employers.

That some interruptions of trade, and unhappy disturbances, were consequent on the repeal of the Combination Laws, was to me a matter of deep regret, but not altogether of disappointment. I certainly did calculate much on the good sense of the operative classes of the United Kingdom, but it would have been madness to have supposed that so great a change could have been effected in so short a time without many misconceptions and some abuses. These, however, I was convinced, could only last for a time, while the beneficial consequences of the repeal would be permanent. Experience, I was certain, would teach the operatives that laws could not affect wages, and that the prices of labour would ever depend, not upon statutory enactment, but upon demand and supply. This truth, I am happy to find, is fast making its way, and such of the operative classes as fell into the error of supposing that greater wages could necessarily follow greater freedom, are becoming convinced that this is not the case; and that to combine against their masters, to cramp their energies or destroy their profits, must in the end be fatal to both.

It is a grievous error to imagine that either master or man, when moderately and judiciously addressed, will not listen to the language of conciliation. I have ever found the operative impressed with a desire to act justly towards his master and fellow workmen, but when it has appeared otherwise, I am satisfied that it has arisen more from ignorance of the real merits of the case, or from a sense of resistance to what was considered unjustifiable domination. And I cannot persuade myself that the operative will ever adopt either coercion or intimidation towards his master or fellow workman, preventing that perfect freedom of labour and capital which the legislature intended, and which are so essential to the prosperity of every kind of trade and manufactures.

I must now tell the operatives, that their fate is in their own hands—that if intimidation or coercion of any description is encouraged and practised—if they will entertain erroneous and ill-timed views of raising their wages by the means which the legislature has given them to resist injustice and extortion when attempted against themselves, that then no feeble efforts of mine can evert the renewal of the old restrictions; nay more, such efforts I would cease to make, rather than by making them, hold out to the world that I placed confidence where confidence was not deserved.

My motives have been much maligned, and my measures much misapprehanded. To the wilful traducers of the former, I say nothing; to those who oppose me for the latter, I can only declare, that if I have been wrong, I have been so in common with hundreds who have examined the evidence, traced the cause, and watched the progress of combinations. Out of upwards of 60 masters exemined before the select Committee of Parliament in 1824, only three remained unconvinced of the absolute necessity of repealing the old laws, and in the committee itself, consisting of 48 members, including Messrs. Huskisson, the Attorney-General, and a majority of others attached to the ministry, not one dissentient voice was heard against the bill, after a most minute and laborious investigation of 36 days

To you, I have only to say, that my actions have been, and I trust ever will be, what "conscience dictates to be done," and no more. I have peace of mind from a conviction that I have honestly done my duty without favour or affection to any party, and I sincerely hope that the measures I have supported will be ultimately and as permanently useful as my motives for bringing them forward were truly and sincerley well meant to all.

Though I decline your magnificent present, I accept with great pleasure your kind sensible address. I shall be ever happy to hear from you, or any of my countrymen, whether masters or workmen, and will most readily and respectfully listen to their suggestions and their wishes. I have only now to observe, that notwithstanding the diffusion of sound principles, and the great progress that has been made, and is making, to clear away existing prejudices, a hard battle is yet to be fought against ignorance and selfishness; and as a humble combatant in the field, I call upon you, the operatives, to assist me; which you can do most triumphantly by the moderation of your measures, and the justice and propriety of your conduct.

Allow me again to thank you most heartily and affectionately.

JOSEPH HUME.

Edinburgh, Waterloo Hotel, Oct. 27, 1825.

MR. MARTIN OF GALWAY,

BOW-STREET.—Perry, the officer, in pursuance of the instructions which he received from Mr. Minshull on Thursday, to execute the warrant against Mr. Clement, the Proprietor of the *Morning Cronicle*, in such a way as not to inconvenience that individual, called on that evening at the office of the Paper, and left a message for Mr. Clement to attend at twelve o'clock yesterday, that being the hour appointed by Mr. Minshull for the hearing of the case.

Mr. V. Dowling, one of Mr. Clement's literary establishment, appeared as the representative of that Gentleman, and informed Mr. Minshull that Mr. Clement was so ill with a gouty affection, as to be unable to leave his room, and quite incapable of attending.

Mr, Adolphus came in at twelve o'clock, but Mr. Martin had not arrived, and the Learned Geutleman went away on other business, for half an hour. Meanwhile Mr. Martin entered the office, in his usual bustling manner, and was informed of Mr. Clement's indisposition.

"What?" said the Hon. Gentleman to Mr. Dowling "*languidus* eh?"

Mr. Dowling.—*Languidus*! My name is not *Languidus*, Sir.

Mr. Martin.—No, no, I know; but *languidus*—ill: he is ill, is he? He is indisposed.

Mr. Dowling.—He is.

Mr. Martin.—Well, I am afraid I cannot be his physician.

Mr. Cowling.—I think if you were, he would have a mad doctor.

Mr. Martin.—Is that the tanguage of the *fancy*

Mr. Dowling.—You won't *fancy* it, I dare say.

Mr. MINSHULL.—I must put a stop to this conversation: it is quite irrelevant and improper.

Mr. Martin (while the Bench was waiting for the return of Mr. Adolphus) begged to say a few words on a subject totally distinct from the present inquiry, at least it had nothing to do with the *Morning Chronicle*.

Mr. MINSHULL begged that nothing at all might be said until Mr. Adolphus returned.

Mr. Martin said, that in what he had to offer he should cautiously abstain from mentioning the *Morning Chronicle*. or himself.—What he had to say related to the *Morning Herald*. He felt himself bound in justice to the *Morning Chronicle* to state that when he said, on Thursday, that the matter copied from Blackwood had appeared in no London newspaper but that, he was in error; for he had since been informed that it had previously appeared in the *Morning Herald*. Now the *Morning Chronicle* should have no reason to complain of a want of impartial justice on his part, They should not say (to use a vulgar adage) that he had made "fish of one, and flesh of the other?"—He would deal equal justice to them both; and he then gave notice to the Bench, that as soon as he could lay his finger upon the Number of the *Morning Herald* which contained the libel, he would publicly question the conduct of its Editor. Mr. Thwaites was, he believed, the proprietor and editor of that Journal; and if he (Mr. Martin) was rightly informed, he was a little man, and somewhat of a valetudinarian! but he hoped this notice would not alarm him. At all events, he (Mr. Martin) was determined to do his duty to himself and to every body else impartially. He had been accused of attacking the poor and indigent only, but he could safely say that whenever he had seen a rich and powerful delinquent inflict any cruelty upon an unfortunate animal, he had, when there was a possibility, brought him to justice.

Mr. Adolphus came in soon after the Hon. Gentleman had concluded his remarks, and Mr. Dowling having taken his station in front of the table as the representative of the defendant, Mr. Woods, the clerk, by desire of Mr. Minshull, read the affidavit of Mr. Martin. The passages complained of as libellous created great laughter, in which no one joined more heartily than Mr. Martin himself.

Mr. Adolphus here said he was attending for Mr. Clement, and he was only waiting to know what course the Magistrate intended to pursue?

Mr. MINSHULL said the case must be regularly gone into.

Mr. Dowling said, that Mr. Clement's wish was, with as little trouble as possible to the bench, to submit to whatever decision might be come to.

Mr. MINSHULL.—The utmost that I can do is to order bail to be given for future appearance, to answer to the charge—there my power ends; but to do even that, I must have something in the shape of regular proof.

Mr. Martin said he should like very much to have the hearing postponed for a short day, to enable Mr. Clement to attend and put in bail in person in open Court.

Mr. MINSHULL.—All this is premature and irrelevant. Let the proof be called. It was here admitted that Mr. Clement was the proprietor and publisher of the paper.

Mr. Adolphus said he must now beg the Clerk to read from the Paper the whole paragraph, without suppression or falsification, because affidavits were one thing, and facts another, as would appear in the reading.

Mr. Woods then read the paragraph, which commenced thus—"Blackwood and Mr. Martin.—It is well for the former that a considerable interval separates him from Mr. Martin, otherwise we think his friends might be in some apprehension for him. Our hair absolutely stood on end when we read the following attack in the last number. Then follows a quotation from Blackwood, beginning "That Irish jack-ass, Martin," etc.

Mr. Adolphus then proceeded to argue that there existed no ground whatever in this case to hold Mr. Clement to bail. It was not because a man chose to fancy himself in dander of his life in consequence of a newspaper squib or that he had been, justly perhaps, called an ass, that a man of respectability was called upon to give bail. Let their Worships examine what their pretended libel really was. The publication in the Chronicle was nothing more than a criticism upon Blackwood, quoting part of the article remarked upon. The Chronicle commenced with saying, it was well for Mr. Blackwood that Mr. Martin lived at a considerable distsnce from him, otherwise his friends might be under some apprehension for his safety; and at the conclusion, it is said, there is something about murdering, which they dare not quote; and so, because the Chronicle begins with a little good-humoured banter, and ends with saying that there was something about murdering, which they suppressed, Mr. Martin swears—that he believes the article con-

tained an incitement to murder! Because a journalist said there was something about murdering which he could not quote, and he did actually abstain from quoting it. Mr. Marin swore that he believed the intention of that journalist was to incite people to murder him! Mr. Adolphus, after sounding the praises of *Blackwood's Magazine* in very lofty terms, observed that if they found a man in the world who, having neither talent, nor any one quality to entitle him to eminence, chose to set himself up as the friend of humanity, but who in that character really practised nothing but tyranny and oppression against every unfortunate wretch upon whom he laid his hand, him they called a humbug, and dealt with him accordingly. There might be such men in the world, and Blackwood might think Mr. Martin one of them. I was well known to all who read the papers of the day, that there was a person who went about to the various police-offices, disgusting every body with his angry and vulgar gabble, dealing out by wholesale and without discrimination, such epithets as "atrocious wretch, savage scoundrel, ruffianly miscreant," and a dozen others equally violent. If he stopped there, perhaps there would be no great harm, for those who heard these rantings could judge of their value, but when that man could deliberately swear that he saw an animal beaten savagely with a bludgon, which bludgeon afterwards turned out to be a mere switch, ("A switch," repeated Mr. Martin); yes, a switch—when he could magnify a switch into a club or bludgeon, and that, too, on his solemn oath, he (Mr. Adolphus) could not trust himself to express his opinion of him. But there were some tender-hearted men who could magnify a switch into a bludgeon and because the miserable wretch whom they charged came clothed in rags, could tell him that 14 days at the tread mill was the greatest trest he could have. Long experience had shown, that, under the colour of humanity, the greatest tyranny imaginable was often practised. The paragraph, quoted from Blackwood began—"That Irish jackass, Martin." Now he observed that the affidavit was signed by one Richard Martin; and whether the writer called him Dick-ass or Jack-ass it was all the same. It was well known that in Essex and some other neighbouring counties, it was as common to say Dick-ass as Jack-ass, and therefore either would apply. He (Mr. Adolphus) should like to know which was libelled by the application of the term jack-ass in the paraghaph—the ass or Mr. Martin? There was one ass, it would be recollected, which spoke but once, and never told a lie: was that the case with Mr. Martin? He (Mr. Adolphus) was afraid not. There was another ass who provoked a fit of laughter from a philosopher, by his funny way of eating a basket of figs. Let Mr. Martin go into a grocer's shop, and devour a dozen baskets, and he would never move the risible muscles of any human being. One of the ancients had written an eulogy upon the ass, but no one, he would venture to say, would ever write one on Mr. Martin. The Learned Gentleman, after proceeding in this strain for some time returned to the subject of the affidavit, denied that it could be regarded as an incitement to the Smithfield drovers, who, he would be bound, never read *Blackwood*, and perhaps seldom *The Morning Chronicle*. He would, with leave of the Bench, proceed to call evidence to show that Mr. Martin's declarations upon oath here and his assertions elsewhere, were widely different, and that so far from feeling any fear as he had sworn, he had treated the matter with the greatest levity, for he had gone even into the lion's den, the *Chronicle Office*, only on Thursday night, a few hours after swearing the affidavit, and said, "Well, how do you get on? What's doing? This is all nuts for me; it brings me into popularity; I like all this sort of thing" And in so delivering himself the gentleman rubbed his hands in great glee; and yet to-day he came—he had the audacity to come forward in support of that most improper affidavit——

Here Mr. Martin, who for some time had exhibited symptoms of the greatest impatience, threw himself forward on the table, and exclaimed, in tone of violent anger—" You scoundrel, how dare you say it is an improper affidavit?"

Mr. MINSHULL—Mr. Martin, I am astonished. I must hold you to bail, Sir.

Mr. Martin (to Mr. Adolphus)—I say you are a scoundrel.

Mr. MINSHULL—Sir, I desire you to hold your tongue, and I must hold you to bail.

Mr. Martin—I have said it, Sir; do as you please with me.

Sir R. BIRNIE—Mr. Martin, you have said you are a magistrate—pray pay some respect to the bench here, whatever may be the custom in Ireland.

Mr. Adolphus begged Mr. Minshull would not hold Mr. Martin to bail on his account; he felt no apprehension.

Mr. Martin was about to reply to Mr. Adolphus, when

Mr. MINSHULL said he should determine the case at once, without allowing another observation. He had heard sufficient to authorise him to call upon Mr. Clement to give bail.

Mr. Martin wished to make one or two observations in reply to "that man" (meaning Mr. Adolphus), but Mr. Minshull would not allow it.

Mr. Dowling—It is quite evident, as we could have shown, that Mr. Martin can say one thing and swear another.

Mr. MINSHULL said he would not allow such remarks to be made.

Mr. Adolphus asked the amount of recognizances that would be demanded, and being told Mr. Clement in 200l. and two sureties in 100l. each,* he said, "The amount is a matter of total indifference by my client—he pays his debts and has no privilege." The Learned Gentleman then left the bench, and would have been closely followed by Mr. Martin, who seemed in very angry mood, had not the Hon. Gentleman been stopped almost by force by Mr. Minshull. The Hon. Member, in speaking of the amount of the recognizances as being in his opinion too small, repeated that he considered his life in danger. He had never been chary of his life when his honour or any circumstances required its risk, but he did, notwithstanding, think it now in danger.

Mr. Dowling said he was sorry the Magistrate had not given an opportunity for the defendant to prove by evidence how inconsistent with his oath of that day were Mr. Martin's declarations of the previous night at the *Morning Chronicle Office*.

Bail to the amount required was then put in, and here for the present the matter rests. The office was much crowded.---(Times.)

* The amount of bail was erroneously stated yesterday at a much larger sum.

FROM GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, SEPT. 27.

SPAIN.

MADRID, SEPTEMBER 15.---The Police have just made a most important discovery, and one which leaves no doubt upon the projects of the Apostolical party. It is the seizure of a paper at the house of a Franciscan monk, which contains the following plan:---"The different Chiefs whichs rise up in the provinces are to avoid every kind of cambat, confining themselves to scouring the country and augmenting their troops. When a Chief shall have an armed ascendancy in a province, that province shall detach itself from the King?s Government, and appoint a Provisional Government; and when the number of provinces thus detached and governed shall form the majority of the forces of the nation, although they may not form the numerical majority of the provinces, they shall nominate a Central Provisional Government, similar to that appointed in 1808, which Government shall be charged to withdraw the King from the captivity in which he finds himself in the hand of his Ministers, a captivity which shall be proclaimed before hand by a plurality of votes. This deliverance having been once effected, the Provisional Governors are to concert with his Majesty the plan of a future Government, solid and stable, and which may not be subject to the chances and variations resulting from palace intrigues."

Several other papers were found with this plan as well as a long list of the Apostolical Chiefs and their abodes.

The number of bands raised in the provinces, and which are known to the Police, is fifteen. The weakest has 100 men; and there are only the northern provinces and Estramadura where there are not chiefs of bands in a state of insurrection. A great number of persons were arrested last night, and among them four Capuchins, a Cordelier, and a Canon of the chapter of Oviedo.

Notwithstanding these measures, the party to which they belong is ommipotent, and will accomplish all they wish; for every day we obtain fresh details upon the Count d'Espagna's expedition, details which the Government carefully concealed, and which prove that nothing but the absence of a regular plan was the cause which prevented Bessierès' success, since the populace wherever the Count d'Espagna's troops passed gave them an ill reception, calling them *Jews* and *Masons*; and this animosity was manifested to such a point that General d'Espagna and his officers, in order to prove that they were neither *Jews* nor *Masons*, displayed scapularies in an ostensible manner. Moreover, it is certain that most of the troops of the Count d'Espagna were corrupted, and, but for some vigorous measures taken by their General, would not have been kept to their duty. It likewise appears that when Bessières was certain of being put to death, he made to the Count d'Espagna the following observation, which naturally gives rise to serious conjectures:---"*I shall die, because the charge of putting me to death is confided to you; but not because the King and the Nation wish it.*"

The *Gazette* of this day contains a decree, which is in substance as follows:—

"The progressive decline of the fortunes of my subjects is the inevitable conseqaence of our civil discord," etc.

After this introduction his Majesty says:—"That since it is impossible for him to remedy the losses already suffered, he is desirous at least that the burdens of the state should be divided in a manner to bear a proportion to the fortunes of private individuals. A Commission is in consequeuce appointed, consisting of 25 members, and to be called *Consulting Janta of the Government*. It will be directly and exclusively dependent upon the Council of Ministers, and take cognizance of the actual condition of all the branches of the administration and the resources of the state; it will be charged morecover, *to compare our present riches with our former riches* and will determine, after this comparison, the, subsidies that the Government may be able to raise without overburdening those who pay them; it will judge of the sum necessary to sustain the dignity of the throne, to provide decently for the personal support of the King and royal family, and to maintain the integrity of the territory and the strength of the state. It will fix the *deficit* between the receipts and the expenditure, indicating the means of covering it; it will express its opinion upon the diminution, alteration, modification, or substitution, of the existing, taxes, duties, or contributions, examining whether the laws upon which they are founded are adapted to the actual circumstances of the times, places, and persons; it will give its opiuion upon negotiations for loans on general enterprises, upon the budget of each Minister, upon the augmentation or suppression of public offices, upon reductions, alterations, and drawbacks of pay, and, in short, upon the whole economical and legislative part of the administration."

REVIEWS, EXTRACTS FROM POPULAR WORKS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC NOTICES, &c. &c.

RUSSIAN TRAVELLING SKETCHES.—NO. II.*

I WILL honestly avow that I was highly delighted with my perambulations in the vicinity of Moscow. Here I had expected to find the indications of barbarism in a savage country at every step of my progress; in place of which I beheld some of the most romantic and agreeable scenery which surrounds any of the capitals of Europe with which I am acquainted; I remarked noble mansions, splendid villas, and elegant churches, every where built in the Italian style of architecture; and, besides, I was astonished by the enormous size of some princely establishments; I saw gardens laid out in fine style, and hot-houses and orangeries, as they are called, producing choice fruits in abundance in the frigid climate of the North; I observed the walls of a number of the mansions of the nobles covered with paintings, some of them by the greatest masters of the art; I examined a few collections of minerals and other natural productions; and I visited one of the most extensive botanic gradens in the world. I then exclaimed, Is this Russia? But the human mind is apt to be misled by first and rapid conceptions, and therefore I must now proceed to enter into the details of my rambles. The reader will pardon me, however, if I should follow no regular order; for I must inform him, that I am one of those beings who love to be uncconstrained in their wanderings and in their writings. I shall begin my present sketches by the history of a place little known.

Melnitsa,—also called *Kuzminka*, is a fine villa, situated about six miles to the south-east of Moscow, in the middle of woods and cultivated lands. Unfortunately, from its low situation, the view is very limited. This estate belonged to the late Prince Michael Galitsin, and is now the property of his son Prince Serge Galitsin, one of the most gentlemanly, most civilized, and best informed of the Russian nobles. Within these few years he has spent a vast sum of money in making improvements about this country residence. The mansion-house is not large, but is neat and commodious, and the numerous edifices around it, together with a fine church—the general concomitant of every nobleman's country, seat of any consequence, throughout the empire—give Melnitsa a cheerful and noble appearance. The surrounding grounds are laid out with much taste, and fine gravel-walks wind by the sides of lakes and woods. As Prince Galitsin displays great good sense and refined taste in all his undertakings, as he is a liberal-minded man, and as he intends to continue his improvements, this estate will, in a short time, be rivalled by few in the vicinity of Moscow.

I dined with the prince in handsome style, and afterwards was astonished and gratified by a visit to an adjoining small hospital for this nobleman's slaves, so well arranged, so clean, and so admirably managed, that it would do honour to the first city in the world. In fact, it is the miniature of the celebrated Galitsin's Hospital at Moscow, which was built by the prince's relations, and is under his able direction. † Attached to the hospital is a neat apothecary-shop, well supplied with medicines of the best quality. The establishment is superintended by Dr. Quinland, assisted by a vassal of the estate. The doctor, who is of Irish extraction, has spent a great part of a long life in the Galitsin family, has been handsomely treated by different members of it; and now, in his advanced years and infirm state of health, has here a happy asylum, where he expects to terminate his days. The conduct of the present prince, to whom he is attached, does honour to human nature, and calls forth the most lively gratitude.

Prince Serge Galitsin is one of the representatives of a very ancient family of the Galitsins; I say Serge Galitsins, because there are different families of this name in Russia, nearly every one of which can reckon many princes belonging to it. Perhaps there are not less than fifty or sixty Prince Galitsins in Russia, which renders it absolutely necessary to add their Christian names for the sake of distinction.

Prince Serge Galitsin might be quoted as one of the best specimens of a well-educated, well-informed Russian nobleman. From his appearance, his dress, his conduct, and his conversation, he might vie with most individuals of his rank in any of the capitals of Europe. He is a very active man, and much of his time is devoted to the service of the public and of humanity. He is the chief director of the Hospital at Moscow which bears his own name; and with the assistance of the medical attendant, has carried that institution to a pitch of perfection which surprises every foreigner, whether in respect of its external or internal appearance, or of its general management. He is also one of the directors of the great Foundling Hospital, of the Lombard, &c.; and may be reckoned a most useful citizen, and an honour to his country. He is also one of the many nobles who have been separated from their wives soon after marriage. The prince had his property, and so had the princess: they were unhappy together, and therefore thought it more advisable to have separate estadlishments. This is quite *à-la-mode* in Russia; and the parties sometimes carry their condescensions, after separation, to a pitch which to many must appear extraordinary and ridiculous. For instance, I know a prince of an ancient family, who, after having had a number of children by his lady, agreed to a separation. She now resides with her father, as well as the children, and the prince makes an annual visit to see them, and pass a week or two at his father-in-law's: and once or twice the princess has made a visit to her husband at his country estate. These are strange doings!!!

Ostankovo, more frequently called *Ostankino*, consists of a small village, in which a truly noble mansion is situated. It lies to the north of Moscow, and about two miles distant from the Troitskaya Zastava, (or a great plain, varied by gentle slopes in the bosom of gardens, lakes, lawns, pastures, corn-fields, woods, and forests.* Ostankovo belonged to the late Count Nikolai Petrovitch Sheremetof, and is now in possession of his son, the richest noble in the Russian empire.

The palace of Ostankino is remarkable for the chaste style of its architecture, and the harmony and general beauty of its proportions. It consists of a fine façade, the centre of which is adorned by six Corinthian columns, over which rises a handsome pediment with a dome behind it, while each of the sides has six Ionic columns; and of two long paltry advancing detached wings, which greatly hurt the effect of the body. Between these wings passes a fine balustrade, inclosing a court and penetrated by a gate on each side. The pillars at the sides of the gates were formerly surmounted by excellent equestrian statues, which were so injured during the French invasion in 1812, that they have lately been removed. Before this noble mansion is a small lake, fringed with wood, and generally covered, during the fine season, with geese and swans. At a short distance from it is elevated a handsome old white-washed church, overtopped by a number of green domes, which add great beauty to the place;—the effect of which is much diminished, however, by the meanness of some of the offices and adjoining houses.

The gardens are very extensive, and have been laid out with taste. Walks run to great distances, on all sides, among the woods. A number of small lakes adjoining each other, form the north boundary of the pleasure grounds, and have a beautiful appearance in spring and summer. At present only a small part of the gardens is kept in order; in these is preserved the absurd taste of cropping the trees, in numerous short avenues, into the most fantastic, unnatural and disagreeble figures. A number of large and beautiful cedars, in their native luxuriance, form a complete contrast to the eye: one of these is distinguished for its immense size and its great age. The hot-house and greenhouses are very numerous, and produce abundance of various fine fruits, especially oranges and lemons, some thousands of which are annually sold at the great market of Moscow. The gardens are under the direction of Mr. Manners, an Englishman, who, I believe, has not been allowed to consult his own taste in their distribution.

So much for the exterior of Ostankino; let us now return to the palace. Its apartments are very numerous and spacious; all the floors are inlaid and variegated; many of the walls are hung with tapestry; and the furniture is rich and splendid. In the second story is a handsome and elegant theatre, where the slaves of the Count, according to the custom of Russia, occasionally perform national plays. What attracts most attention, however, is the collection of paintings, of various schools, in a badly lighted picture-gallery, but few of which are master-pieces; a number of statues, especially two of Venus and one of Apollo; urns, vases, mosaicks,

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* Continued from p. 55, vol. 14.

† Vide Lyall's Moscow.

* In James's Travels we find it stated, that at a grand fête given to the Emperor Alexander, after his coronation, by Count Sheermetof, the road for a *hundred* versts was lighted by lamps. This is really the *extreme of extravagance*; for Ostankino is only about three versts distant from the nearest barrier of the city.

antiques; about half a dozen beautiful malachite tables, as well as a number of lapis lazuli and marble ones; besides many other curiosities. A fine statue of Catharine II., as well as the statues and busts of the present Emperor Alexander, and of the Imperial family, in one of the rooms on the ground-floor, and a painting of the late Emperor Paul, habited in the Imperial mantle, which was executed by one of the proprietor's slaves, all deserve particular regard. A remarkably fine statue of Hygeia, which was brought from Athens, claims the highest attention, and rather astonishes the beholder, in a country that has been esteemed by some the abode of barbarism. The drapery is beautifully executed; but, in consequence of an accident, the head and arms were ruined, and have been but very indifferently replaced. It is said that this statue, in its dilapidated state, is valued at 9000 roubles or about 400*l.* sterling. An inscription on its base indicates when, and by whom, it was made, but the copy of it I cannot find among my memoranda.

The armoury, in the right wing, contains many coats of mail; the arms of different Asiatic tribes and European nations; gaudy horse caparisons, as saddle-cloths, bridles, stirrups, &c. &c. The velvet saddle of Charles XII. of Sweden, adorned with turquoises and calcedonies, which was taken by Field-marshal Sheremetof at the battle of Poltava, attracts particular notice on account of its ancient proprietor. Even the coarse picture of the horse, richly caparisoned, which, you are told, Charles rode on the field of battle,* but now mounted by Count Sheremetof is eagerly regarded.

The late Count Sheremetof erected a superb hospital at Moscow, which bears his name, at his own expense, and left immense sums of money, besides other property, for its support. It is one of the greatest ornaments of the city, but more resembles a Grecian temple than a charitable institution; though it was designed by the distinguished Italian architect Quarenghi. It is reported that the Count married one of his own slaves, and that in order to get his marriage *legalized*, and his children *legitimatized*, he spent some millions of roubles for the erection of the hospital, and then procured the autocratic fiat; which, it would seem, can make things *unnatural* altogether *natural*, by a summary process. an *Imperial ukaz*.

The young Count, notwithstanding his father's expenditure for the hospital, is still by far the richest individual in Russia, and has no less than 120,000 slaves.

Kaghul, formerly called *Troitskoye*, and *Kainardji*, formerly called *Karneva*, are two estates about twelve or thirteen miles southwest from Moscow, which belonged to the late Count Peter Alexandrovitch Rumantsof, and received their present appellations on account of a victory gained over the Turks by him at Kaghul, and of the treaty of peace with the Porte, signed by him at Kainardji. They are now the property of the present Chancellor of the empire, Count Rumantsof, who has a pleasant wooden dwelling-house at Kaghul, besides offices, gardens, &c. But the farms and farm-houses chiefly attract the notice of the stranger. For many years they were managed and immensely improved by Mr. Rogers, a Scotchman, while his late wife carried the dairy to a state of perfection, before unknown in this part of the country, and indeed, with the exception of a few spots, unknown in Russia. The butter and cheese from Count Rumantsof's estates, sell at double and even treble the price of the same articles at the great market at Moscow. The cheese, according to its quality produces one and a half, two, and even three roubles per pound. The butter, formerly sold at a rouble per pound, now fetches two roubles; and during the time the Court was at Moscow in the years 1817-18, it brought three and even four roubles per pound.* The cows are remarkably fine, and are mostly descended from English breeds.

At Karneva is a similar farm—and, what is rare, a Scotch farm. It was intended to build a large house there of stone; but the invasion of the French in 1812 interrupted the operations, after the foundation had been laid: and as yet only one of the wings has been finished, together with stables, cow-houses, and offices. All these structures are of stone, found in the vicinity, and I believe form a rarity, if not a singularity, in Russia—*a stone farm-house*.

As Count Rumantsof takes great delight in rural economy, and is not parsimonious, these farms may become greatly productive and valuable. It is to be regretted, however, that owing to some misunderstanding between the steward of Count Rumantsof and Mr. Rogers, the latter *received his dismission*, not long after the decease of his former wife; who was supposed by many to be as good a farmer as himself; indeed, some say she was the superior of the two. I believe Mr. Rogers jun., who is director of the farm which belongs to the Agricultural Society of Moscow, has now control over the farms of Count Rumantsof.

Count Rumantsof is one of the most zealous and most liberal improvers of his country. Some years ago, at his own expense, he fitted out the Rurik under Captain Kotzebue, which circumnavigated the globe; he has long introduced every practical improvement of agriculture into the farms described, as well as at Gomel, in the south of Russia, and one of the finest estates in the empire: new and valuable breeds of horses, cows, sheep, &c. have all been welcomed by him, and no expense spared to render them useful; besides, the Count encourages all kinds of useful societies by liberal donations; and he has also defrayed the expense of the publication of a number of ancient records. He is truly one of the patrons of arts, sciences, and general knowledge, and in this respect he merits the gratitude of his countrymen while he presents them an example worthy of imitation.

Kuntsova is a fine estate of the Lord Chamberlain's (grand chambellan), Alexander Lvovitch Narishkin, a descendant of one of the ancient families of Russia, and a man of considerable talents and information. It lies at the distance of six versts, or four miles, from Moscow, along the south elevated and romantic bank of the Moskva. The mansion-house, which is but a mean wooden edifice, beautifully overhangs this river, and commands a delightful and extensive view, which includes the *great city* of the Russian empire—the truly venerated metropolis—*Mother Moscow*.

Kuntsova is placed opposite to Kharoshóvo, where is remarked a line of new buildings, in which is kept a part of the imperial stud, that well deserves the attention of the connoisseur and the amateur.

The *Skotnoi Dvore*, or Cattle-Court, consists of a number of good low brick edifices, which have an interesting appearance to the southwest of Moscow, and especially from the Sparrow-hill. This establishment belongs to the Foundling Hospital of the ancient metropolis, which it supplies with milk, and besides it serves as a nursery for those children who have lost their health.

It is impossible for the stranger not to be struck most forcibly with the magnificient appearance of the Foundling Hospital at Moscow; the most extensive institution of the kind in the world. The visitor will be highly pleased also with its *apparent utility*. Yet Dr. Lyall questions its *real utility*, and states, that although the number of foundlings on the books generally amounts to about 9000, yet that the greater part are sent out of the house to wet nurses, who are, for the most part, the wives of the peasants, and who train up their children in the most careless and hardy manner. From this circumstance, and a variety of other causes, the mortality of the foundlings is extremely great—indeed, to a degree which I am fearful of naming. This is said to be the reason why no annual bills of mortality are published; but it is probably a circumstance of little importance, because, if they did see the light, it could be only under the eyes of the police, who would make them what they *judged necessary* to please the patrons and the protectors of the

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* In the Museum of Moscow is preserved the *brancard*, or litter, on which Charles XII. was carried during the battle of Poltava. He may have mounted the said horse previous to the battle.

* Good butter is not to be found in Russia, except in the capitals, and at some of the estates of the nobles---at least, what is so termed in Great Britain. At Petersburgh foreigners are supplied with this commodity chiefly by the Germans, who reside in the vicinity; and at Moscow, as mentioned, from Count Rumantsof's estates, and by a few other individuals who bring the produce of their farms to the Ochotnoi Riad, or chief market of that city. In the greater part of the interior of the empire, the same kind of butter cannot be obtained; and this deficiency proves very disagreeable to many travellers, (and among them did so to myself,) who are fond of good butter, though they can put up with almost every inconvenience of travelling. The Russian butter is made by placing milk or cream in an oven, and skimming off the butter as it separates. This butter is of a very strong quality, and is admirably adapted for the use of the kitchen; as one pound will go as far as two or three of our butter in frying, pastray, &c. It generally has a granular appearance, a strong smell, and a white or yellow colour. It serves the Russian peasantry, who consume great quantities of it, mixed with boiled millet, and who, during the fasts, replace it by hemp oil: a proof that they are not very fastidious. To them our butter, even of the best quality, would have little relish, because it is not greasy enough for their palate and constitution. The *Tewchonsky Masla*, as they call it, because much of it is made by the Fins, was never intended for the Russians, according to their belief. The *Ruskaya Masla*, or real Russian butter, they esteem the richest and the best in the world. Many of the nobles, however, are of a different opinion, and speak highly of English butter.

hospital. No public reports made by the police are deemed worthy of the least confidence. The functionaries deceive the Emperor himself and therefore find no difficulty in deceiving the public, or, at least, the credulous part of the public.

Bethany, (in Russ called *Viphania*, or the *Spassoviphanskii Monasteer*,) which lies near the Monastery of the Trinity, and above forty miles from Moscow, is a place deserving of peculiar notice, on account of its having been the favourite residence of the enlightened and distinguished Platon, late Metropolitan of that city, and Archimandrite of the Trinity Monastery.

Platon is well known to the world as a man who raised himself, by his talents, to the first dignity in the Russian hierarchy, who was preceptor to the late Emperor Paul, who carried on a correspondence with Monsieur Dutens, in which he endeavoured to shew that the *Pope* was *Antichrist*, and who composed an excellent summary of the Russo-Greek Faith, which has been translated into English by Dr. Pinkerton. In the last work it is impossible not to be struck with the industry, the erudition, and the liberty of the author, though almost every page be tinctured with the superstitions of his creed, and though many overstrainings be remarked in the illustration of its tenets. He assuredly was the most liberal-minded divine in the Russo-Greek church, and might be regarded as a phenomenon in the empire of the North. Though his knowledge was pretty general, it was, however, only in the theology he was eminent. Neither he, nor indeed any minister of the Russian church, was ever celebrated for his knowledge in the sciences, or generally known to the world by any philosophical work. It is thought requisite in Russia that a parish priest should devote himself, almost exclusively, to his holy avocations; and the education of monks, who afterwards fill the highest dignities of the church, is not well calculated to inspire the love of general knowledge, or to call forth the desire of excelling.

The account of the conversation of Platon and Dr. Clarke is extremely amusing,* and speaks volumes of thoughts in a few words—for many words are dangerous in the North—and even the few require to be very guarded. Platon had remarked the freedom which some English divines show in their writings, when Dr. Clarke told him that "we had once a prelate, who, preaching before his sovereign, felt himself at liberty to discuss his conduct to his face." "*I wish*," said Platon, "*we had such a fellow here*;" but aware of the interpretation which might be put upon his words and perhaps not daring to end with them, he added after a pause, "*we would send him to enjoy the full liberty of preaching in the free air of Siberia.*"

Platon was a remarkably agreeable person in society; he was equally ready to receive and to communicate information, and he was a friend of toleration. As a proof of the last statement, it is sufficient to state, that he communicated much intelligence to the Rev. Dr. King, which was afterwards embodied in that author's work, on the "Rites and Ceremonies of the Greek Church;" and that he was equally obliging to the Rev. Mr. Tooke.

*Vide Clarke's Travels. Clarke calls the divine *Plato*, in place of *Platon*.

A late author says, that Platon was rather a *bon-vivant*, and in confirmation of this relates the following anecdote. The divine frequently dined with the military governor of Moscow, who, aware that his guest did not much relish the diet prescribed for the clergy during the fasts, by a very simple process, *converted flesh into fish*, and relieved, or rather prevented, all the metropolitan's scruples. "The servant having placed a dish of good *animal soup* before the old man, the governor said, this is *fish soup*. The divine crossed himself, said *Amen*, and immediately partook of it. In the same manner, when delicate veal was served up, the governor said, this is strugeon, or sterlet; the *Amen* was repeated, and the contents of the plate disappeared."*

Bethany was founded in the year 1887 at the expense, and under the care of Platon. It was at first not reckoned among the monasteries of the crown, merely a *pustinya*, or hermitage. In 1797, when the Emperor Paul, after his coronation at Moscow, made a visit with his family to the Troitskoi Monastery, or Convent of the Trinity, *to do reverence to the relics of St. Serge*, he also went to Bethany, which was then constituted a monastery of the second class, with a seminary, and granted the sum of 4000 roubles annually for its support. The archimandrite of the Troitsko monastery was also made the archimandrite of Bethany. The monastery and seminary were finished in 1800.

As is usual in Russia, the Viphanskii monastery is surrounded by a stone wall, with towers, and a belfry over the gates.

(*To be Continued.*)

* Lyall's Travels, vol. ii. p. 433.

PROVINCIAL BALLADS.---NO. III.*

The Legend of the Copleston Oak.

Go, see romantic Tamar glide
Green Warlegh's * sylvan coves below,
And, floating on its summer tide,
The swans of stately Maristow.†

There many a scene will meet thy gaze
That oft may rise on memory's eye,
When thou shalt trace, o'er vanish'd days,
The brightest prints of early joy.

Oh ask thee there, if ever guilt
Could find a home in scenes so fair---
If human blood could e'er be spilt,
Or dæmon passion riot there?

Yet such have been;—and once again
Sweet Devon's harp obeys my hand,
To pour, though rude the harper's strain,
A legend of my fathers' land.

Where, winding far, the blue waves glide
To the grey beach of Tamerton,
The morning sun, on Tamar's tide.
And Warlegh's woods, in beauty shone.

A soft mist, scarcely seen, hung o'er
The lake, like golden glass in show,
In whose clear mirror all the shore---
Rock, wood, and cove---lay traced below.

Near the slight wave-mark, boats were tied
To stakes around the sylvan bay;
The village quay lay lone and void,
The village mill-wheel ceased to play.

The mellow'd call to Sabbath prayer
From the grey tower of Foliot ‡ swells;
And when it paused, so calm the air,
You might have heard Saint Budeaux's bells. §

Yet of the scene so calm and fair
One breast felt not the soft control;
But fiery passions frenzied there
The Lord of Warlegh's haughty soul.

Wrath and revenge along his face,
And o'er his brow, dark lightnings threw,
As, with bent head and moody pace,
On through his own green woods he drew.

With fear and awe the menial train
Follow'd a space their lord behind,
And mark'd in glance, in tone, and mien,
The workings of a vengeful mind.

"The beardless churl"—(by fits dark words
Were heard, by fits a mutter'd sound)—
"Must men like me, with names and swords
Be rated by a base-born hound?

"What if I love the goblet's shine,
And merry light of maiden's eye—
Must boys turn priests to cant and whine
Of deeds I dare right well abye?

Manet alta mente repôstum---

That his displeasure was not lard up in a deep revengeful mind: whereupon, as soon as the duties of religion were over, he again hastened out of the church as soon as he could; upon this his godfather followed him, but not being able to overtake him, he threw his dagger after him (the wearing whereof was the mode of those times), and struck him through the reins of the back, so that he fell, and died on the spot." To this account I have only to add, that the tradition still continues to be current in the neighbourhood; and that on the green adjoining to the church-yard of Tamerton, there are still the remains of a noble tree, which goes by the name of *The Copleston Oak*, and under which it is said that the tragic event took place.

* Warlegh, formerly a seat of the Copleston family, now the residence of the Rev. Walter Radcliffe.

† Maristow, the beautiful seat of Sir M. M. Lopes, Bart.

‡ Tamerton-Foliot—so denominated from the Foliot family, to which it anciently belonged. *King's*-Tamerton lies within a few miles of it.

§ St. Budeaux, a romantic village at a small distance from Tamerton.

* The materials upon which this metrical tale is founded, are contained in the following extract from Prince's Worthies of Devon, p. 237 (London, 1810.)

"Esquire Copleston of Warley, (I can't recover his Christian name, altho' I suppose it was John) in the days of Queen Elizabeth, had a young man to his godson, that had been abroad for his education; who, at his return home, hearing of the extravagances of his godfather's conversation expressed in some company his sorrowful resentment of it, which was not done so privately but the report thereof was soon brought (as there be tale-bearers and whisperers, which separate very friends, enough every where) to his godfather's ears. This exceedingly enkindled the indignation of the old gentleman against his godson, and (as 'twas supposed) his natural son also; making him break out, saying, 'Must boys observe and discant on the actions of men, and of their betters?' From henceforth he resolved, and sought all opportunities to be revenged upon him. At length they being both at Tamerton, their parish church, on a Lord's day, the young man observing by his countenance, what he was partly informed of before, that his godfather was highly displeased at him, prudently withdrew betimes from the church, and resolved to keep himself away, out of his reach, until his indignation should be overpassed. The old gentleman, seeing his revenge likely to be disappointed, sent the young man word that his anger towards him was now over, and he might return to his church again: accordingly the young man came, at the usual time, but cautiously eyeing his godfather, he found the expression of the poet too true:

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"Shall the young minion cross my path,
Win from my arms the Tamar's Flower,
And lord it, spite of love and wrath,
In Mary's heart and Mary's bower?

"No, by the rood! it is the last"---
But here he thought his train too nigh;—
Yet, as he paused, a dread smile pass'd
O'er his white lip and murky eye.

—But now they reach the holy pile
That looks on rural Tamerton,
And pace once more the pillar'd aisle
That paves the dead of ages gone.

The strains of sacred love and fear
Were pealing through the hallow'd fane;—
Oh, was there one, whose lost ear
That Sabbath music fell in vain?

Yes, even there—while far aloof
To Heaven the sacred anthem stray'd—
Stern Copleston, beneath the roof
Of God, half drew his dagger blade!

"'Tis well!"—he mutter'd, but repress'd
His hand, and sheathed the half-drawn steel;
Yet his fierce mien too well confess'd
He thirsted still the blow to deal.

But wherefore glares his eye so wild?
What is it pales his working brow
At sight of his own injured child,
The offspring of a broken vow?

A father's guile had sent from home
The youth who bore no father's name,
In other lands awhile to roam
And find a soldier's path to fame.

But long ere this, her heart to him
The Lily of the Tamar gave;
And fairer eyes no tear may dim,
Than watch'd his bark adown the wave.

A rural maid was Tamar's Flower—
No pride was hers of birth or gold;—
But many a heart had own'd her power,
And many a tongue her virtues told.

Full oft, on summer's golden eve,
Her feet had traced the river shore,
And mark'd with him the calm waves heave
Beneath the diamond-dropping oar.

Oft had he breathed, by moonlight pale,
In shades to Love and them so dear,
The music of the whisper'd tale
That sounds most sweet in Beauty's ear.

And once, amid the rustic fair
Around the pole with garlands gay,
Her Bevil's hand had crown'd her there
The village Lady of the May.

'Twas *then* the lordly father first
The Lily of the Tamar saw,
And fired with passion, learn'd to burst
The holiest links of Nature's law.

Yet not by force, but in the guise
Of fondest interes first he strove
To blight the hopes, to rend the ties
Of happy youth and early love.

He bade the youth in arms aspire
Betimes to honours, wealth, and fame
Until his generous heart beat fire
To hear but Drake's or Ralegh's name.*

* Sir Francis Drake, Sir Walter Ralegh, both sprung from Devonshire, and both among the proudest ornaments of chivalry in Elizabeth's, or indeed in any reign.

Flush'd with new hopes, at length he steel'd
His heart to quit his native shore,
For one, where many a mournful field
Had stain'd proud Tudor's * Rose in gore,

With Thomond † and Carew he met
The wily Desmond's ‡ feudal horde:—
In wrath or pity ne'er was wet
A gentler eye, a braver sword.

But oft, in scenes of feud and blood,
He long'd, with all a lover's pain,
To hear his native Tamar's flood,
And see green Devon's woods again.

Dismiss'd with fame, he hoped (for Love
Will hope while Hope is felt below)
From Mary's side no more to rove—
All, all her own, in bliss or woe.

Slow is the keel, and faint the wind,
That bears a lover fond and true;—
Yet Erin's waves were soon behind,
And Erin's hills in distance blue.

Soon ov'r the deep Mount Edgcumbe rose—
Fair as it still at sunset shines,
When, laced with gold, its ocean glows,
And wave in gold its hundred pines.

How throbb'd his heart, as to the bay
His boat drew nigh, where Mary's home
Peep'd from the woods, with evening grey,
Where they were wont of old to roam!

Oh, 'tis an hour of bliss, so deep
That nought but tears its depth can tell,
When parted lovers meet, and weep,
Albeit their hearts with rapture swell!

He found his Mary still his own,
With truth as pure, and form as fair;
Yet from her cheek the tinge was flown
That told of heath and gladness there.

Upon his fond alarm she smiled---
But her sweet smile was full of woe;
And sometimes, from her heart beguiled,
The sigh would rise, the tear would flow.

In vain he pray'd her to unfold
To him the secret of her breast---
Until her widow'd mother told
What blanch'd her cheek and broke her rest.

'Twas a brief tale of sin and shame:---
His father, while afar he stray'd,
Had own'd a rival's guilty flame,
And sued with gold the lonely maid.

His heart, its love renounced with scorn,
Thence for revenge alone could pine;
And never sun, the deep had sworn,
Upon their bridal morn should shine.

"And is it thus," young Bevil cried,
"Could he so use a father's power?
With all his harlot loves beside,
Could he not spare the Tamar's Flower?

"'Tis not enough that, while his head
So grey, his age to guilt is given—
That wine and wassail still have sped
Away the years he owed to Heaven!

* It is well known with what expense of blood and treasure, Elizabeth kept her "wild Irishes" in subjection, and how much their refractory spirit embittered her reign.

† The Earl of Thomond and Sir George Carew (afterwards Earl of Totnes) united their forces, and performed important services to Elizabeth in Ireland.

‡ The Earl of Desmond, a name familiar in the Chronicles of those times, as one of the most powerful and enterprising of the Irish insurgent chieftains.

No! he must tempt my plighted bride,
Forgetful that the wild flowers wave
O'er one, alas! who loved and died—
O'er my wrong'd mother's early grave!"—

His words, repeated oft and free,
Reach'd the proud lord of Warlegh's ear,—
And awful was it then to see
His whitening lip and eye of fear.

—And now he sees that rival nigh—
Feels his own dagger at his side—
Ah, wherefore steals the lover's eye
Where sat apart his destined bride?

Then burst the stifled flame at once,—
Beyond disguise, beyond control,—
And all the murderer lit his glance,
And all the dæmon fill'd his soul.

As Bevil turn'd, he caught that look—
Saw through it flash the smother'd fire—
And felt, to linger were to brook
A father's hate, a rival's ire.

Away! thy life is won or lost!—
With hurried step he leaves the pile—
But, ere the Gothic porch he cross'd,
Loud, long shrieks rung through nave and aisle!

It was his Mary's voice!—he turn'd—
Dread was the sight he met behind!—
His father's eye with vengeance burn'd,
His father's dagger near him shined!—

One moment, fix'd in pale despair,
He stood—then shot the church-yard o'er;---
He gains the green---why stops he there?
The steel is hurl'd.--he loves no more!

Fixed in his back the poniard stood,
Flung with strong hand, and eye too keen;---
He reels---he falls---the hot life-blood
Is bubbling on the crimson'd green!---

Beneath a broad oak's massy shade,
Pale, bleeding, on the turf he lay---
Even where he crown'd his own loved maid
The village Lady of the May.

She sees not this-- she saw alone
The lifted death-steel gleam on high---
Then shriek'd---and fell, with one deep groan,
As death had seal'd her heart and eye.

They bore her thence---but all in vain---
'Twas but to droop within her power;
And oh, it was a sight of pain,
To watch the blight of Tamar's Flower!

Yet death was beautiful in her,
As the sweet light of evening day;
And, though to hope was but to err,
Her blue eye seem'd to *mock* decay.

But wherefore---wherefore tell the rest?
'Tis told in one sad word---she *died*;
And 'twas her last and lone request
To sleep in death by Bevil's side.

Alas! forgot are now their graves---
Yet unforgot the father's blow;
And still, as then, the green oak waves
Where lay the son so early low.

Still to the oak of Copleston
The neighbouring peasant points his boy,
Tells him the deed that there was done,
And warns from passions that destroy.

—The tale is done---and some there are,
Whose hearts will feel its simple power,
And love the harp, howe'er it jar,
That told the fate of Tamar's Flower.

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